The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9919.—VOL. LXI. MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 1st instant, at 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Drake, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Burwood, Mrs. H. G. Hayes, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, at Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. J. Russell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 24th February, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Innis, George Roxburgh, third son of William Henry Sutton, Esq., of Brucedale, Bathurst, to Evelene Gertrude, fourth daughter of John Dargin, Esq., of Bathurst.

On the 1st instant, at St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Alfred, eldest son of Mr. Charles Read, William-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Williams, Latrobe-street West, Melbourne.

DEATHS

On the 27th February, at her residence, Elizabeth-street, Parramatta, Ann, the beloved wife of Henry Madden, aged 4[illegible] years. *Requiescat in pace. Amen.*

On the 5th instant, at 27, Upper William-street North, Jane, wife of Frederick Tooth, aged 42 years.

SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—The CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under contract for a monthly MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1500 tons, T. S. Beal, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on the 26th March, at 4 p.m., via Auckland and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), carrying an experienced surgeon. Superior accommodations for saloon, cabin, and intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite—wines and spirits extra. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line which has decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoids the disagreeables of a long sea voyage; the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged, to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 steam packet WONGA WONGA, 1500 tons, T. S. Beal, commander, will leave positively on the 26th instant. Passengers by this packet will arrive at San Francisco from four to six weeks in advance of any other vessel leaving here during the present month. A splendid living and stewards' attendance in each department. By this line sea sickness will be avoided, having smooth seas. Special arrangements made for families. A few berths vacant, for which immediate application is necessary to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares.—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, this afternoon, Monday, at 5.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Florence Irving, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Florence Irving, on Friday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, about Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, 48 hours after arrival.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Monday, 14th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The steamship
CITY OF MELBOURNE,
for
AUCKLAND.
Passengers and shippers are informed that this vessel is fast filling up, and will positively be dispatched
THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 5.
For particulars of fares and freights apply to the Traffic Manager.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest and Paterson THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
OMEO,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 12th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.
REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHT.
The s.s. BLACKBIRD will sail on or about the 20th March instant for
BRISBANE
GLADSTONE
ROCKHAMPTON
BOWEN
TOWNSVILLE, and
CARDWELL.
Freights not much in advance of sailing vessel rates.
Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
THURSDAY, March 10th, at noon,
calling at EDEN,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 10 a.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS. FOR LONDON,
The splendid iron clipper ship
DULEEP SINGH,
Captain Jennings,
1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds for 20 years. Has all her dead weight and a considerable portion of her wool engaged. She will have quick dispatch, and is expected to get away by 13th March.
Wool received at Marsden's.
The saloon accommodation is very superior, as she has been fitted up expressly for first-class passengers. The ship provides beds, bedding, and all other necessaries of cabin furniture.
The state rooms are spacious and elegantly fitted, and well worth the inspection of intending passengers. Plan of cabins at the office of the undersigned.
For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years clipper ship TAMANA, 629 tons register, Donald Main, commander, will have quick dispatch; wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MAIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO. STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY, leave Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.20, 5.15.
Fares—1s each way; children, 6d; monthly tickets, 20s.
A return ticket issued for the 4.30 trip from Sydney, and 5.15 from Manly, for 1s, available for this trip only.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON, the Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons, T. Barnet, commander, having the whole of her cargo down, will sail 18th MARCH. Has superior saloon accommodation, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Apply on board, to Captain BARNET; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—THE BEN LOMOND.
This favourite trader will have immediate despatch.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Muir; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR PASSENGERS.—To LONDON.—Clipper ship UNDERLEY, now on second voyage, AA1 at Lloyd's, Edward Tidmarsh, commander.
First voyage, 73 days to Melbourne.
This voyage, 78 days to Sydney.
Saloon, £45.
Each cabin fitted with drawers, washstand, sleeping berths, and sofa.
YOUNG and LARK,
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—The beautiful clipper ship KIRKHAM, 1061 tons, A1 at Lloyd's for 20 years, R. B. M'Farlane, commander, will sail positively on 20th March, having the whole of her dead weight on board and the bulk of her wool down. Has very superior accommodation for saloon and second-class passengers.
Saloon £45
Second-class 25
For freight or passage apply to M. METCALFE and CO.
Wool receiving at Marsden's.

BARQUE ROVER OF THE SEAS.—For SAN FRANCISCO, calling at Tahiti and Honolulu.
For passengers only, this vessel will sail on SATURDAY, 13th instant. She is now lying at Macnamara's Wharf, where intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodation, for which immediate application is necessary.
For further particulars apply to DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 14-years clipper ship MONETA, W. J. Wilson, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney about 25th March. Has superior accommodation for cabin or steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WILSON, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 20th April.—Clipper ship WINEFRED, 1259 tons register, A1 Lloyd's, W. Loftus, commander.
Saloon £45
Steerage 18
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct. The A1 clipper barque JAMES HANNELL, 750 tons, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 10th March.
Has splendid accommodation for first and second cabin passengers.
For rates of passage, and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The A1 American clipper ship OLD DOMINION, 1000 tons, F. A. Freeman, commander, will have immediate dispatch, being the first of the Monthly Line of Sailing Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodation for intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding Home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, and steward's attendance. Parties are invited to inspect this splendid ship at Throckmorton's Wharf. Early application is necessary to secure passages, as many are already engaged.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 clipper ship SALACIA, 700 tons, Captain Jackson, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about 10th March. Has first-class accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI direct.—The clipper barque NORMAN, 300 tons, Captain Braithwaite, will sail punctually on 18th instant.
This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers.
Special cabins for ladies.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BRAITHWAITE, on board, at Circular Quay; or
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 23, Bridge-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper barque METEOR, 280 tons register, Browning, master (late of the Magellan Cloud), now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will be dispatched on the 15th instant. This vessel has been purchased expressly for the trade. The attention of intending passengers is invited to the superior cabin accommodation. This will be the first opportunity after the hurricane season.
For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.
CAPTAIN BROWNING will give RELIABLE information to those desirous of settling on those Islands.

FOR FIJI direct.—The clipper Schooner SEA WITCH, 100 tons, Captain Hughes, will sail at commencement of season, and receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to C. M. DEANE, Fiji Agency, 32, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR OVALAU and other FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner COLLEEN BAWN, H. Pollard, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and, being under charter, will sail on 10th instant, and positively be the earliest opportunity this season.
Intending passengers may rely on the cabin accommodation of this vessel being equal to that of any in the trade, and early application is necessary to secure berths.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

KATE, FOR AUCKLAND.—Owing to the continued inclemency of the weather, is postponed, at the request of shippers, till THIS DAY at noon, when she will positively clear and sail.
Has still room for freight, for which, or passage, apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this line free of wharfage at Patent Slip Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The Clipper Schooner CHANCE, J. Till, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and be quickly dispatched.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—This vessel is noted for being one of the fastest in the colonies, and will return direct to Sydney with produce.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The clipper schooner ACTIVE will sail on SATURDAY, the 12th instant. For freight, &c., apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trading schooner CIRCE, sails early.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner NATIVE LASS is now fast loading at PATENT SLIP WHARF, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

MACLEAY RIVER.—First vessel, the Lola Montez, on Tuesday. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER, THIS DAY, schooner CLEONE. Freight and passage, Lime-street Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The brigantine Enterprise, to-morrow. Freight or passage apply W. Short, Vict. Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner WALLABY, first fair wind. Baltic Wharf.

BARQUE NORMAN, from Fiji.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and landed at their expense and risk. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where orders of delivery may be obtained.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 23, Bridge-street, Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Ship WINIFRED, from London.—The time allowed by the Amended Customs' Act for passing ENTRIES having expired, goods impeding discharge of cargo will be cleared and stored, without further notice, at their risk and expense as they come to hand.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP SATTARA, from London.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods impeding the discharge will be stored and entered at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders of delivery can be obtained.
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Agents.

Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

ALL ACCOUNTS against Captain HESELTON, of steamers Breadalbane and Phantom, up to 3rd March, are requested to be rendered not later than noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
Steam Tug and Manly Beach Steamer Office,
85, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, several VESSELS, now lying in Newcastle, of moderate tonnage and light draught.
JOHN BLACK and CO.

CHARTERS for BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WANTED, VESSELS, for Calcutta. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.—The clipper schooners UNCLE TOM and MAGGIE SCOTT, well and favourably known as belonging to the late firm of Messrs. W. Jolly and Co.; must be sold under instructions from present owners.
For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the Cutter CATHERINE, 12 tons, with long hatchway, bottom coppered, and in thorough sailing order; a most desirable vessel for fishing or pleasure parties; excellent accommodation below.
Apply THOMAS HENDERSON, Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The well-known brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, lately coppered. Has just arrived from West Australia, after landing a cargo of teas there in admirable condition. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect this vessel now lying off Macnamara's Wharf. For full particulars and inventory apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 14, Spring-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 10th March next, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the following purposes, viz.:—
1. To receive the Progress Report of the Directors, and
2. To give authority to the directors to increase the capital of the company, by a call of one shilling sterling per share.
By Order of the Board,
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.

MEETINGS

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.—A MEETING of the Conference appointed to obtain control over public-houses will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 5 o'clock.
D. BEATSON, Secretary.

ROWING ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING interested in the advancement of amateur rowing and the formation of a Rowing Association, will be held on MONDAY next, at half-past 7 p.m., at the Oxford Hotel, King-street.
HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Secretary pro tem.

VICTORIA CLUB.
NOTICE.—The Adjourned Annual MEETING of the Members will be held on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 7 o'clock p.m.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
March 4th, 1870.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON.
A Public MEETING of the citizens of Sydney will be held at the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, Monday, at half-past 7 o'clock, to consider the propriety of taking steps to recognise the public services of the Hon. John Robertson.
By order of the Committee,
MARSHALL BURDEKIN, } Joint
THOMAS GARRETT, } Hon. Secs.
Metropolitan Hotel, King-street,
7th March, 1860.

CITIZENS' PICNIC TO OFFICERS OF FLYING SQUADRON.—A final MEETING of the General Committee will be held at the Town Hall, THIS MORNING, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, when a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure will be submitted. A full attendance is particularly requested.
C. H. LINES, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL LODGE, No. 260, I.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m.
J. JESSETT, W.M.

ASHFIELD.—YASMAR SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Tenth Annual MEETING is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390 E.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 prompt.

KNIGHTS of MALTA.—MEETING at Chippendale, for THIS (Monday) EVENING, is POSTPONED.

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.
HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

1ST SYDNEY BATTALION v. 1st GLOUCESTER (Bristol).—The Match Committee will meet at the Volunteer Office on MONDAY, 7th, at 4.30 p.m.
W. CHATFIELD, Captain, Secretary.

NO. 5 CO. S. B. V. R.—Company DRILL, THIS EVENING, at 7.45. T. RICHARDS, Captain.

NO. 2 CO. S. B. V. RIFLES.—Annual Meeting and Company Drill, This Evening, with side arms only.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Extraordinary Vacancy.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned parties have been duly nominated to the office of Alderman for the South Ward, in the room of Mr John Booth resigned, and that a ballot will be taken on THURSDAY next, the 10th March, commencing at 8 a.m., and finally closing at 3 p.m., at the Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street, and at a room situate at the Dry Dock Ferry Wharf, Sydney:—
WILLIAM FOY, Ironmonger, Foy-street, Balmain.
HENRY ERNSHAW TIDSWELL, Merchant, Booth-street, Balmain.
WILLIAM FENTON, Furniture Broker, Darling-street, Balmain.
J. MULLENS, Returning-officer.
Council Chambers, 3rd March, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL

AUSTRALIAN Writing Institution, 726, George-street South. Mr. HALL prepares youths for offices.

HEBREW AND GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Mr. WHITE, late of Victoria, a highly qualified teacher in the above languages, is open for ENGAGEMENT. Schools and colleges most promptly attended to. Private lessons given both to adults and children. Terms moderate. By letter, or personally, 13, Wentworth-place, Sydney.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Instructress in Singing, 147, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.
The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge REMITTANCES forwarded to him either as subscriptions, donations, or bequests.
Sydney Benevolent Asylum
Sydney City Mission
Home Visiting and Relief Society
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution
Sydney Bethel Union
Sydney Ragged Schools
Sydney Female Refuge Society
Camden College, N. S. Wales.
E. RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.
ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, or ANNUITY POLICIES effected through
E. RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney.

PASTORAL PROPERTIES.—Capitalists and others who desire to take advantage of the present depressed value of Station Properties, can do so, with great advantage, through the agency of the undersigned, who acts on behalf of PURCHASERS only.
WILLIAM BASSETT, 379, George-street.
Sydney, 5th March, 1870.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANN BLACK, maiden name, Manley.—Should this meet the eye of the above named party, she is earnestly requested to write to her sister Mary, last heard from Ballarat 12 years ago. Mrs. W. Harrison, 251, George-st., Sydney.

CHARLES WISE ROBERTS, who arrived in Melbourne by the ship Norfolk in August last, is requested to communicate at once with his friends, or with Mr. G. F. BRIND, Messrs. L. Stevenson and Sons, 14, Flinders-lane East, Melbourne.

ELIZABETH MAHER, please send your address to Hinton, Brothers, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the Postmaster, Springsure, North Queensland; your BROTHER, Patrick, is anxious to hear from you.

GEORGE HENRY BRIDDON (or any one knowing him), who was last heard of at Ross, Tasmania, March 1867, is requested to communicate with the undersigned. BLIGH and HARBOTTLE, Melbourne.

MR. R. G. MURRAY.—News of importance awaits you at the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

IF WALTER BUCHANAN WILKINSON, who was living at Deniliquin in April, 1869, will apply to Mr. J. PRESCOTT KNIGHT, Control Department, Sydney, N. S. W., he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF GEORGE GUY, formerly in the service of Robert Futter, Esq., of Lumley, Argyle, will apply to the undersigned he will hear of sometime to his advantage.
March 1st. JOHN T. FUTTER, Binalong.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., opp. Hunter-st.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.—First-class Photo, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

ASTROLOGY and Geomancy. Future Events Revealed.—Mons. Sibly, 240, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Corns and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Victor, Chiropodist, 811, George-st., op. Railway Statn.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 362, George-st., over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

A CARD.—Mr. A. D. REYNOLDS (late of Bond street, London), private Hairdresser to the Earl of Belmore and the Countess of Belmore. Lessons given in hairdressing at 323, George-street, over Lamer's, chemist. Private room for ladies.

CARD.—W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-[illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. MADDOCK, Bookseller, George-st.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

MISS HAYES, French paper models, ladies' materials cut and fitted. 157, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

MR. GEORGE RELPH, Law Stationer, 74, Elizabeth-street North, 2 doors from Hunter-street. Plans and drawings enlarged, reduced, and copied. Votes of Thanks, Addresses, &c., written and illuminated.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Up[illegible]

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and [illegible] Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, a bunch of KEYS, on Saturday evening. Reward at 103, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, between Hunter and Druitt streets, a Lady's WATCH. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with J. M. SMITH, Jeweller, George-street.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, 27th February, at Campbelltown, a Lady's Gold WATCH, three-quarter plate, gold dial, open face English Lever, No. 28192, London made; also Gold CHAIN, with 2 keys and gold seal, with onyx and blood stone. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon the above goods being returned to Miss RAY, Campbelltown; or Mr. HAMMON, jeweller, King-street, Sydney.

£5 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, Black MARE, branded A on shoulder; also, chesnut Mare, brands J-C J-O on shoulders, with hobbles on. £1 will be paid for the recovery of the same; and if stolen, £5 on conviction of thief. Apply H. EDWARDS, St. Peters, Cook's River Road.

£5 REWARD will be given to any person for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who maliciously broke off, and took away, a part of the PALINGS of my fence, next to the Dry Dock, on Saturday night, 5th instant, or Sunday morning, 6th. Application to be made to PATRICK HUGH O'BRIEN, Vincent-street, Balmain. Monday, 7th March, 1870.

CHEQUE STOLEN, on Saturday, 5th instant, No. 30181, on the City Bank, amount £25; drawn by the undersigned in favour of H. P. Palser, bearing the above date. Payment stopped. The public are cautioned not to negotiate same. JAMES GODFREY, 22, South Head Road. March 5th, 1870.

STRAYED, from No. 4, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo, two GEESE. The finder will be rewarded.

FOXHOUND.—Spotted Foxhound, aged, named Duke alias Martin, formerly at Bungaribbie, last heard of at Hunter's Hill; had on chain collar "W. Vallack, Balmain." If stolen, £5 reward on conviction of thief; or 10s if given up to the Police, or W. VALLACK, Balmain.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SYDNEY DIOCESAN EDUCATIONAL and BOOK SOCIETY.—The Committee of this Society having decided upon REMOVING its Book Depôt to more suitable business premises, it is hereby notified that on and after the 7th of March its book business will be carried on in the premises 313, Pitt-street, occupied by Mr. Andrews, stationer.
CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, } Secretaries.
THOMAS O'REILLY, }

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The Business of the Society will be carried on, henceforward, at No. 14, Spring-street.
Hours of attendance every Thursday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
HENRY S. A. THORLEY, Secretary.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, 4th March, 1870.

PERPETUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
Sale of £500 on FRIDAY, 11th March.
Sale of £500 on FRIDAY, 18th March.
at Society's Office, 3, Spring-street, at 5 o'clock.
Parties joining before can bid at the sale.
INVESTING SHARES of £10 each can be taken up daily, and will get from 8 to 10 per cent. at 30th September in each year.
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed for money on deposit for 6 and 12 months.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
4th March, 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE WILKINSON and Mr. JAMES M'MILLAN, having been dismissed from our service, are no longer authorised to transact any business upon our account.
J. and G. HARRIS.
Brisbane, February 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street.
As I purpose leaving Sydney for some time, the Pharmacy will not be open on Sundays until further notice.
On week days, the Pharmacy will be open, as usual, from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.
JOHN BELL.
February 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons consigning goods to us for transmission to Mudgee, Bathurst, or Orange must send same to our address at Bowenfels station.
HEATON, BROTHERS.

NOTICE.
R. LAMB, Watchmaker, &c.
begs to inform his friends
that he has
REMOVED
to more convenient and centrally-situated Rooms,
23, Hunter-street, over Mr. Clark's, stationer.
Brazilian Pebbles, 10s; Spectacles, 1s.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. RANDALL, Watchmaker, begs to inform his customers that he has sold his business on South Head Road; and all repairs left there can be had at his shop, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE.—The late firm of William Smee and Sons being dissolved, and letters so directed are liable to be returned: JOHN HENRY SMEE and CO. urgently request that letters and orders may be addressed IN FULL to their Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, 20, Finsbury-pavement (Moorgate terminus); or, to their old established manufactory, 73, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, London. The books of the late firm for fifty years past are preserved, so that any previous order can be referred to.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Registry Office, 179, Castlereagh-street, to 80, Pitt-street, nr. Exchange.

THIS is to give NOTICE that if I do not hear from my Wife, ANN MARIA DAVIS (maiden name Haler), within one month from this date, I shall marry again.
WILLIAM WALTER DAVIS.
Bourke, 1st March, 1870.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. S. LOCKHART.—A third DIVIDEND of 5d in the £ on all admitted Claims in above Estate will be payable at the office of Messrs. Franck, Brothers, and Co., Pitt-street, on and after MONDAY, 7th March, between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m.
JOHN FRAZER, } Trustees.
SIEGFRIED FRANCK, }

THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against negotiating a Deposit RECEIPT of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, No. 18-19, dated 11th February, for £100, the same having been lost.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENDERS

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until 7 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, for forming ballasting, and blinding four (4) chains of the Darling Road.
Plans and specification can be seen at the Council Chambers.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Mayor,
MARTIN GARDINER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 4th March, 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, till noon on TUESDAY, 8th instant, for certain Spars and altering the Rig of the schooner Gulnare. Particulars on board, Moore's Wharf. G. Ferguson, 48, Hamilton-st.

No. 70-19. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 7th March, 1870.
TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, viz.:—
1. Stone Wall and Wooden Gates, Park-street.
2. Dwarf Stone Wall and Gate-pieces, O'Connell-street.
3. Iron Palisading and Gates, O'Connell-street.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO MONUMENTAL BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until the 19th instant, for the erection of a MAUSOLEUM to the late T. Farrell, Esq. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until the 19th instant, for the erection of two GOTHIC RESIDENCES, on the Newtown Road, D. W. RYAN, Architect, 400, George-street.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments, of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY,
126, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

DEBENTURES, Bank, and other Shares, may be obtained or disposed of through W. CHATFIELD.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS.—Holders of Scrip Certificates for New Zealand Government Treasury Bills are hereby informed that they may obtain Treasury Bills in exchange, in terms of said certificate, on application at the office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney.
LENNON and CAPE,
Brokers, New Zealand Government,
136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS, due 1st November, 1874, bearing £6 1s 8d per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly at Oriental Bank, Sydney,
For SALE.
Apply to
LENNON and CAPE,
136, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES, due 1896 to 1899, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly
N. S. W. Government Treasury Bills, due 1st May, 1870, bearing 5 per cent. interest
Queensland Government Debentures, due 1891, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly at Union Bank
Queensland Government Treasury Bills, due 1873, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly at Union Bank
Queensland Government Treasury Bills, due 31st December, 1870, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable half yearly at Union Bank
City of Sydney Debentures, due 1879, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly.
For SALE.
Apply to
LENNON and CAPE,
136, Pitt-street.

50 SHARES BANK NEW ZEALAND.—
100 ditto Illawarra Steam N. Company
100 ditto, Wallsend Coal Company
200 ditto, Peak Downs Copper Company
15 ditto Waratah Coal Company
50 ditto Pacific Insurance Company.
For SALE, apply to
LENNON and CAPE,
136, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
£5000 New South Wales Government Debentures
£3000 Queensland Treasury Bills, 4 years
£2000 Australasian Steam Company Debentures
£2500 Clarence River Steam Company Debentures
Bank of New Zealand Shares
City Bank Shares
Hunter River New Steam Shares
New South Wales Marine Assurance Shares
Pacific Insurance Shares
Bulli Coal Mining Shares
Ditto ditto, Preferential
Peak Downs Copper Mining Shares.
JOSIAH MULLENS, 111, Pitt-street.

BARTON and MELHADO have for SALE Joint Stock, City Bank, Victoria Trunkey Shares.

SYDNEY INSURANCE, N. S. W. Marine, and other Insurance Shares for SALE. FATTORINI and CO.

VICTORIA Trunkey Creek, City Bank, Bank N. S. W., and other Shares, for Sale. FATTORINI and CO.

AUSTRALASIAN and Illawarra Steam, and Bulli Coal and other Shares, for Sale. Fattorini and Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK, Bank of New South Wales, City Bank, Bank of New Zealand SHARES, for SALE.
A. H. RICHARDSON, 277, George-street.

MONEY LENT on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, and Wearing Apparel. Molloy's Pawn Office, Bathurst-st.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000, from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st.

MONEY LENT to any amount on watches, plate, jewellery, sewing-machines, musical instruments, and all kinds of portable property, at the lowest rates of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 262, Castlereagh-street.

PUBLICATIONS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAM.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
This Journal is published at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. It gives the Colonial and Intercolonial News up to an early hour in the afternoon; Shipping; Supreme Court, Metropolitan Court, and Police Proceedings; Telegrams from Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, &c.; Coroner's Inquests, &c., &c.
Advertisements received up to 1 o'clock.
This Journal is printed for the Proprietors, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald. All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, &c., must be sent to Mr. JOHN R. MOORE, the publisher, No. 15, Hunter-street; or to the Herald Office.
Terms to agents can be obtained of Mr. Moore.
BOYS WANTED, to sell in the suburbs.

PRICE SIXPENCE, MONTHLY.
THE AUSTRALIAN FREE RELIGIOUS PRESS,
Edited by the Rev. JAMES PILLARS, B.A.
JOHN FERGUSON, 426, George-street, and all Booksellers.
Now ready, the second number (enlarged from 24 to 32 pages), which contains NOTES on Priestcraft, Church Parades, Sabbatarianism, Cathedral Sermons, Professional Christianity, Dr. Barry's Lecture, &c. &c. ARTICLES, original and selected, on Australian Churchmanship, the Evidences, our Modern Devils, &c., &c. CORRESPONDENCE—On the Origin and Destiny of Man, Classical Education, Biblical Inspiration, &c., &c.
The Editor, in issuing his second number, wishes to congratulate the friends of Free Religious inquiry, as he would modestly congratulate himself on the large and influential circulation which, from the actual sale of copies, as well as from the promises of support he has received in every direction, the A. F. R. P. seems destined to secure. Under these circumstances he feels himself justified in enlarging his journal from 24 to 32 pages, feeling assured that the zeal of his friends will more than meet the additional outlay.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

COWAN AND CO.
GOLD MEDAL NOTE PAPER, No. 25.
The finest manufactured.
THE EMU PEN, a superior magnum bonum, supplied wholesale only, at 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, containing 900 engravings, with References, Notes, and Condensed Concordance, medium 4to., extra gilt, £2. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560, George-street.

IN THE PRESS, and will be issued in a few days,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
A Pamphlet containing the testimonials hitherto received in favour of Mr. J. V. LAVERS'S Patented Process for preserving, in a fresh condition, the flesh of animals recently killed, with an introductory preface by the Patentee.
A limited number of advertisements, from banks and public companies, is respectfully solicited. The number of pages devoted to them will not exceed forty, with a guaranteed circulation of 3000.
Advertisements will be received up to Wednesday next by the undersigned, or by his Agent, Mr. RICHARD LAMB, Watchmaker, 23, Hunter-street, and will be considered as given in aid of a great public undertaking.
J. V. LAVERS.

PROTECTED MEAT—LAVERS'S PATENT.
Mr. J. V. LAVERS respectfully informs subscribers to his fund for raising the sum of £300 to enable him thoroughly to test his process by sending a few shipments of his Patent Preserved Meat to the tropics that he commenced operations at the Abattoirs on the 17th ultimo, and begs to submit the following Testimonial of the result of his first trial:—
"We hereby certify that ten carcases of mutton were subjected by Mr. Lavers to his patented protecting process on Thursday last, 17th instant, at the Glebe Island Abattoirs.
"They were on this day inspected by us, and although the weather has been UNUSUALLY HOT, the greater part of the joints were in a PERFECT STATE of preservation.
"We have tasted a portion of a loin (one of the above joints) cooked this day, and PRONOUNCE IT EXCELLENT, QUITE FREE from any unpleasant ODOUR or TASTE.
"We consider the experiment sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a trial of the proof to its FULLEST EXTENT.
"Fredk. Oatley, Inspector, Abattoirs, Glebe Island
"J. Jager, Sub-inspector
"George Turner, Carcase Butcher
"John Rennie, ditto ditto
"Thomas Shying, foreman to Messrs. York and Walsh.
"Glebe Island, 21st February, 1870."

POPULAR SONGS.—CALL ME PET NAMES, 2s; Good-bye at the Door, 2s; Happy be thy dreams, 2s; The Letter in the Candle, 2s; Who's that tapping at the garden gate, 2s; Somebody cares for me, 1s 9d; Lover and the Bird, 2s 6d; I'll meet thee in the lane, 2s; Lady of the Lea, 2s 6d; The Reproach, 2s; Strangers yet, 2s 6d; Ring the bell, Watchman, 1s; Ruby, 2s 6d; Won't you tell me why, Robin? 2s 6d; Yet once again (duet), 2s 6d.
PIANO SOLOS.—BLUMENTHAL'S LES DEUX ANGES, 2s 6d; Favre's List to the Convent Bells, 2s; Gautier's Summer Sunbeams (Mazurka), 2s; Hawley's Salopia, Hibernia, Ivanhoe, Little Nell, each 2s; Mendelssohn's War March in "Athalie," 2s (duet 2s 6d); Hoffman's Enchanted Bell, 2s; Kuhe's Lover and the Bird, 2s 6d; Leybach's Theme Allemand, 2s 6d; Brinley Richards's Echoes of the Christy's, Smith's (Sydney) Fairy Queen Galop, 2s 6d; Martha, 2s 6d; Viviani's Silver Trumpets, 2s (duet 2s 6d); West's Pestal, 2s 6d; Weber's last Waltz, 2s 6d; Langton Williams's Fairy Footsteps, Sparkling Cascades, each 2s.
WOODLAND WHISPERS WALTZES, solo and duet, each 2s 6d; Canary Bird Quadrilles, solo and duet, each 2s 6d; Orpheus Galop, solo and duet, each 2s; "Up in a Balloon" Schottische, 2s; "Selina" Mazurka, 2s 6d; The New Ball-room Album, containing 12 popular pieces, 1s 6d; Companion to the "Champagne Charlie" and "Not for Joseph" Dance Albums, each 1s 6d.
Postage of each piece, 2d extra.
J. READING and CO., Musicsellers, 356, George-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE .... Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Adelaide wheat.
SEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills."
Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna,
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's Superfine
Colman's ditto
Noarlunga ditto
BATHURST—Union Mills ditto
CALIFORNIAN—Best brands ditto.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

NEW FLOUR, ex Biwa, in quarter-sacks, of very best quality offering. E. Chapman and Co., Pitt-street.

NEW CONGOUS, ex Meteor, all very fine choice samples indeed. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

IRISH and Hamburg PORK, in fine condition. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

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OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD.

IF the Parliamentary recess had been continued until the present time, we should have been daily reminded of the coming doom of the Ministry as soon as they dared to face the Opposition. Three Parliamentary weeks have almost passed, however, since Mr. M'Pherson confronted his antagonists in the Assembly, and the proceedings continue to be of the tamest character. Last week there were two counts out, and this week there has been very little done because the Treasurer is unprepared with his financial statement, and the House is already up until Tuesday. The principal reasons for this are the very recent accession of Mr. Berry to the office, and the serious illness of his principal "coach," the Under Treasurer. Hence, this week, which was to have filled the heads of our legislators with figures—that is, such of them as could comprehend them—is passing fruitlessly by, and the Civil servants have a second month's salaries in arrear, and will have to wait for another fortnight, pending the passing of a Supply bill. In the meantime, members of the Assembly have been doing a little talking on several topics. For example, the Commission to inquire into the administration of the Lands Department, under Mr. Grant, which was *not* appointed during the recess, has evoked a discussion, and it was evident throughout it that neither party wanted the inquiry to take place. The Chief Secretary told the House that eligible men, of sufficient ability and independence, would not take upon themselves the burden and the responsibility of such an investigation, unless they were paid. A private member moved that the House should provide the requisite funds. This was negatived, and Mr. G. P. Smith, the ex-Attorney-General, sought to embarrass the Goverment by moving—"That it is the duty of the Government to forthwith take such steps as may be necessary for the appointment of an efficient Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Land Acts, 1862 and 1865." This was carried, much to the chagrin of many of those on his own side, who evidently desired to shelve the question. Of course, if the Ministers carry out such a mandatory resolution of the House, the House must be prepared to pay for it.

The payment of members has elicited a little discussion. The Minister of Railways is introducing the usual bill on the subject, but in his private capacity. Mr. Fellows suggested a novel experiment with a view to test public opinion out-of-doors—namely, to instruct all the Returning-officers to take a *plebiscitum* of the constituencies on this one question, "aye" or "nay." It is not likely, however, to be adopted.

I mentioned last week that the Chief Secretary of Tasmania had proposed a conference of delegates from the various colonies to be held in Melbourne on the 2nd May next. This was confirmed by a statement in the Assembly last evening and, the following is the letter. Mr. Chapman says:—

"Of all the questions hitherto proposed for the consideration of an Australasian conference, that of a Customs union, with intercolonial free trade, is unquestionably the most important, and the most likely, at this moment, to combine the suffrages of the Government and Legislatures of the several colonies. I am inclined to think it is not desirable to complicate the discussion, or jeopardise the settlement of that question by formally referring to the conference now proposed other subjects of common interest, on which, from whatever causes, a considerable difference of opinion is known to prevail, or would probably be provoked. But the question of Customs union should, I think, be deemed the first and principal object of the conference. It will scarcely be denied that the commercial and producing interests of the Australasian colonies demand the recognition of the collective group by the Imperial Government as a geographical unit for all purposes of Customs revenue. That recognition would at once free the colonies from the restrictions imposed upon their fiscal legislation by the existing Imperial veto on differential duties, and would also permit the establishment of a mutual system of interchange amongst themselves free of all duties of Customs, on their respective natural products, and on all manufactured commodities imported into any of them from Great Britain or foreign countries. I deem it superfluous to enlarge upon the beneficial effect such a system would be likely to produce upon the foreign commerce and domestic industry of the federated colonies, as to point out how seriously and inconveniently those advantageous results would be inevitably lessened by any combination that failed to compose the whole group. The despatch addressed by the Duke of Buckingham to the Governor of New South Wales, under date 7th January, 1868, announces that her Majesty's Government would gladly aid in the establishment of a Customs union comprising all the adjacent Australian colonies, and providing for an equitable division of the Customs duties, and for a uniform tariff as between Australia and other countries or places; more recently Lord Granville's circular despatch of the 8th September, 1869, conveys the assurance that her Majesty's Government have every desire to encourage the combined action of any of the colonies in furtherance of their wishes and interests. There would, consequently, seem to be no reason to apprehend that any difficulty would be experienced in securing the sanction of Imperial legislation to measures designed to unite these colonies in a commercial federation."

Mr. Chapman adds that if the Conference meet as suggested he will be prepared to submit a proposal that the revenue derived from the collection of Customs duties on a uniform tariff throughout the Union should be paid into a common fund or federal exchequer, to be periodically distributed amongst the colonies rateably in proportion to the population of each as ascertained by the last preceding census, or upon such other basis as the Conference may approve. This, it will be seen, is substantially the proposal of the commercial conference held in Sydney last May. Our Government have not yet had time to take the letter formally into consideration, but they are understood to be friendly to the proposal.

As you have been kept thoroughly informed by telegram, as well as by the newspapers which have already reached you, of the particulars and result of the Intercolonial Cricket Match, I need say very little about it. The Sydney men have since achieved an easy victory over the cricketers of the metropolitan gold-field, Ballarat; but that will scarcely compensate them for the odds against them on the Melbourne ground. There is no doubt that in the latter part of the great match the Sydney team virtually abandoned the game, seeing the inutility of striving against such a score as that of the Melbourne men in their second innings. We all regret that the game was not a close one, for the continuance of this kind of friendly rivalry is very desirable, and we are fearing that under such discouragement your men may be unwilling to face our men again for some time to come.

As I observe that the Sydney people are agitating for the appointment of a Marine Board, it occurs to me that a few particulars of the measure which our Government is introducing into Parliament for a similar object may be acceptable to your readers. The Act will consist of six parts. The first relates to the constitution of the Marine Board; the second, to the examination, granting, and cancelling of certificates of masters and mates; the third, to pilotage arrangements and rates, pilots' duties, offences, &c.; the fourth, to the build, equipment, and general regulation of steamships; the fifth, to general shipping regulations and the prevention of accidents, and the last section is made up of miscellaneous provisions. Such portions of the existing Acts as relate to the constitution of the present Pilot Board and Steam Navigation Board are, of course, repealed, and the new Marine Board is to consist of the Chief Harbourmaster for the time being (who is to be president) and any number of persons not exceeding seven, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, it being the intention to nominate representatives of the mercantile, shipping, and underwriting interest to fill these seven places. The Governor in Council is to fix the remuneration to be paid to the members of the Board. They are to have the control and distribution of the funds provided annually by Parliament for ports and harbours, and all works intended for the security or convenience of navigation; and they are to have the licensing, appointment, and removal of pilots, the erection and supervision of lighthouses, the placing or removal of moorings, &c.; and their jurisdiction is to extend to two nautical leagues, from high water mark along the coast line of the colony. The Act, in fact, confers on the new Board most of the powers which would be vested in a River and Harbour Trust, with others superadded. It contains upwards of 150 clauses, besides appendices.

The labour question has been sorely vexing the souls of our farmers during the late harvest. The scarcity of hands at the time when they are most wanted, arising of course from the temporary increase in the demand, places the farmer at the mercy of the men, and he has had in very many instances to submit to exactions which take the cream off his harvest profits. Moreover, the men when engaged exhibit so much independence that they go off on the slightest pretext, leaving their work unfinished. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the farmer hails the introduction of machinery, and gladly avails himself of the services of such a steady and efficient plodder as the steam plough.

One of these machines was recently imported into Melbourne, and has since been employed on some farms north-west of the city. It does the eyes of an agriculturist good to look upon a field in which this implement has been doing its work. The soil is thrown up in such a beautifully disintegrated condition, and yet so hollow and free from all trampling that the air can get thoroughly into it. The depth at which the plough works varies from six to fourteen inches, according to requirements, and the number of blades used is four or five each way, according to the depth. It will work over a length of a quarter of a mile—in fact, a little more—and it must be a tough obstacle that will retard its progress, for boulders are turned up to the surface which would be more than a "caution" to any other kind of implement. Of course, the "shares" give way sometimes on encountering anything like rocks, but they can be immediately replaced. The district in which it has at present been worked consists of the detritus of trap rocks, a rich strong soil, and if it succeeds as well in the lighter soils it ought to pay. It has two strong recommendations to the farmer,—first, the superiority of the ploughing; and, secondly, the mental relief which it brings, in rendering him more independent of the capricious labourers.

The steam plough is not the only engine we have just imported. The iron age seems to be upon us, for a day or two ago a large and powerful traction engine came rolling up from Sandridge and through the streets of the city. The boiler is of the locomotive type, and the fire box is constructed to burn wood. The engine runs upon three wheels of about five feet diameter and about eighteen inches wide at the tire, so that, although weighing between eight and nine tons, it makes no impression on the road. The ponderous machine is perfectly under control and can be stopped or turned with the greatest ease. The speed can be regulated so as to keep it within four and a half miles an hour by working one portion of the gear, or by a shifting on to another it can be increased up to ten or twelve miles. That it is capable of drawing very heavy loads over common roads there can be no doubt; but whether such an expensive and ponderous kind of traction power will ever come into permanent use is another question.

Although the commercial conference, which sat in Sydney last year, were unanimous in advocating a reduction of the telegraphic rates in all the colonies, the Government and Chamber of Commerce in Sydney have allowed the question to slumber, while the southern colonies have given effect to the suggested reform. The result in both colonies has been a very large increase in the number of messages sent, insomuch that at our head office, in Melbourne, and at one or two of the principal centres, it has been found necessary to put on additional operators. In carrying out this reform, however, we have had another illustration of the absurd way in which the wheels of Government sometimes get clogged. South Australia reduced her telegraphic tariff some months ago, and the Victorian Government, encouraged by the success of the experiment, went even further, and since the 1st of January we have been able to send a telegram to any part of the colony for a shilling. From Adelaide to the border it was two shillings. Thus, according to Cocker, a message from Melbourne to Adelaide should cost three shillings; but, according to the telegraph offices in the two colonies, it amounted to six shillings. It seems almost incredible that more than two months have been allowed to pass before this anomaly has been corrected when a telegraphic message or two between the Ministers at the respective ends should have done it at once. However, we are at last told that the matter has been arranged, and that an intercolonial message may be sent from city to city for two shillings. It is also stated that our Chief Secretary has communicated with the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland for the purpose of inducing them to enter into a similar compact.

There is another cognate question which our Chamber of Commerce seems determined not to leave alone until a remedy has been provided for the existing indefensible system—I refer to the intercolonial postage rates. We send a letter many thousands of miles for sixpence, and if we send one across from one side to the other of the river Murray we must pay the same sum. The last mail brought us news of a convention between England and the United States, by which a letter from any part of England may be delivered to any part of the States for 3d., and the Chamber ask—and with much reason—how is it we cannot send a letter from one of these colonies into the next for a similar sum? The only answer which has yet been returned to the question is that the Post Office wants the revenue. A large profit is made by this unjust imposition, which goes to reduce the general losses upon the service; but for the enormous benefits of our postal system the country must expect to pay, and the cost is after all comparatively small. With a little co-operation on the part of Sydney and Adelaide, the efforts of our merchants must soon be crowned with success.

In all the discussions which we have had about cheap railways, suggestions have been thrown out in favour of the "Fairlie system," but these have generally been met by assertions on the part of engineers that the system was a failure, and so we have come to look upon it as an engineering bubble. It appears, however, that this conclusion was rather premature, for the system is not defunct, but is determined to beg for support on the part of the Australian Governments. Last week a gentleman arrived from England as the accredited agent of the company known as "The Railway Working Association (limited)," and his object is to bring under notice the principles of railway construction, and working by which the association propose to reduce the cost fully one-third. The principal feature of the new "system" is the character of the rolling stock, which being much lighter than the engines and carriages in general use, and capable of travelling over very stiff gradients and very sharp curves, would consequently lessen very materially the first cost of the lines as well as their maintenance. The great practical difficulty which engineers have been seeking to overcome is the proportion of dead weight in a train to its carrying capacity. The inventors of the light rolling stock system think they have mastered this difficulty. They put their case thus:—The train usually employed to carry passengers averages about 70 tons dead weight, and would seat about a hundred passengers of all classes. In the steam carriage built upon their system ninety passengers can be seated with a dead weight of fourteen tons only, the passengers having the same accommodation. It follows, therefore, that the ratio of dead weight is as five to one in favour of the new system, and that to move the seventy ton train just four times as much fuel will be used per mile, and four times as much water, as that required for the fourteen ton train, whilst the wear and tear to the train itself, the rails and substructure, would not only be reduced to one-fourth by the fourteen ton train, but in the new carriage or train, the weight being distributed equally over the wheels, there would not be half the destruction of metal which is now occasioned by placing such destructive weights on the driving-wheels of the locomotive. If there is anything reliable about the system, it is clear that an immense saving would be effected by adopting the light bogie steam carriage and rolling-stock; and now that we have a professional engineer among us, representing the proprietors, perhaps we shall get the merits of the invention subjected to the test of a fair inquiry.

The following is a copy of a letter received by the secretary of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce by the last mail, on the subject of sales of wool in London. It is in reply to the letter addressed to the head of a Victorian house, who was requested to act as convener of the large committee nominated at a meeting held here to follow up the steps initiated by the meeting of merchants and woolgrowers held in Sydney:—

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th November, enclosing copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of gentlemen representing the woolgrowers, and others interested in the sale of Australian wools in London, and requesting that I would convene a meeting of gentlemen resident in England to consider the present system of selling and warehousing wools, with the view of effecting improvements in the mode of selling, as also a reduction in charges.

"An association, styled the New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Mercantile Association, comprising eighteen members, representing the principal importers and consignees of wools from all the Australian, New Zealand, and Cape colonies, has for the last forty years watched carefully over the interests of the trade; and from time to time, aided by the co-operation of the associated brokers, and also the staplers and manufacturers, framed such rules as have facilitated the disposal of the annually-increasing quantity of this staple with a due regard to the interests and protection of both growers and sellers, as well as purchasers, of whom a large and important portion are foreigners, and I have confidence in asserting that no trade is conducted with stricter integrity and more openly than is the sale of wool by auction.

"Objections have been taken in the colonies to the exclusion from the sales of wools arriving after 4 p m. on the opening day of the sales; but this rule is very necessary to prevent undue prolongation of the sales, and is insisted on by all buyers in order that the quantity to be sold in any series may be known on the opening of the sales, and has the effect of giving firmness to prices and preventing sudden depression, by unknown quantities being forced on the market.

"It appears to me that the Importers' Committee have already anticipated the wishes of the colonists in arranging for an increased number of sales next year, and their endeavours have been directed to a reduction in the rates of brokerage; but at a meeting held on the 16th instant, a resolution brought forward to reduce the rate from one to half per cent. met with no support, and the brokers also refuse to accede to the proposal. Pressure is also put on the warehouse keepers, which I am sanguine will result in a reduction in the charges for warehousing.

"After departure of the mail I shall be happy to consult with the gentlemen named in your circular, and with the representatives of other colonies. Should they deem a public meeting desirable, I will convene one; but I am of opinion that the Importers' Committee have already carried out the wishes of the colonists so far as they can at present be carried with advantage to the growers and to the trade in general.

"In conclusion I can only hope that, with diminished production and some revival in trade, we may have better prices for wool, which will be the best cure for present depression and disappointment."

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Henry Solomon, a single meeting. One debt was proved. The official assignee read his report, and insolvent was examined by Mr. Butler.

In the estate of Aaron Selig, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Frederick J. Eaton, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part B of his schedule, and his statement under rule 20. Amendments to be verified on or before the 7th March. Two debts were proved, and one stands over. Insolvent made an offer of payment by instalments, which the creditors agreed to accept, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Cornelius S. M Glen, a single meeting. Four debts were proved. Accounts under rules 22 and 23 to be carried back for twelve months, and to be filed on or before the 9th March. The meeting was adjourned until the 11th March.

In the estate of John Millar, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Michael Gorman, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Edward Hunt, a second meeting. Insolvent amended part D of his schedule, and was directed to file six months' accounts, under rules 22 and 23, on or before the 14th March.

In the estate of Maurice J. Moore, a special meeting. One debt was proved, and another was entered as a claim, and eight months was allowed to perfect the proof.

In the estate of Thomas S. Pidding, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of James Clifford, an adjourned third meeting. Written directions were given.

In the estate of Richard Collier, a third meeting, adjourned from 25th February, was called on and terminated.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 7th March.—Before the District Commissioner: Michael Ryan, single or only meeting at Goulburn, at 11 a.m. Before the Chief Commissioner, at 11 a.m: Alexander Augustus Lackerstein, adjourned examination from the 28th February last; Mary Finn, special meeting for the examination of witnesses. Sydney Charles Burt, special meeting for the examination of witnesses James Johnson Wright, adjourned examination from the 3rd instant.

Tuesday, 8th March.—Before the District Commissioners: Thomas Jago Walker, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; John Gorman, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 11.30 a.m.; Eyra Wilkins, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 12 noon.

Wednesday, 9th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Deacon and Edmund Deacon, second meeting; Henry Bryan, single or only meeting; George Ebenezer Valle, single or only meeting; Edward John Hawksley, single or only meeting; Thomas Penno, single or only meeting; Patrick Grogan, single or only meeting; George Wilson, single or only meeting; Gilfillan and Co., special meeting for the proof of debts; William Alfred Howell, special meeting for the proof of debts; Robert Wicks, adjourned single meeting from the 25th of February last; Henry Wright, adjourned second meeting from the 2nd instant.

Wednesday, 9th March.—Before the District Commissioners: Michael Maloney, single or only meeting at Carcoar, at 11 a.m.; James Joseph Conroy, single or only meeting, at Murrurundi, at 11 a.m.

Friday, 11th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioners: Henry John Grueber Curry, special meeting for the proof of debts; John Russell Jones, first meeting; Daniel Swain, single or only meeting; James Holmes Sevil, first meeting; James Edward Munroe, single or only meeting; Cecilia Jane Jane Walsh, single or only meeting; Jane Hackett, single or only meeting; Thomas Williams, single or only meeting; Thomas Cocking, adjourned single meeting from the 25th of February last. Before the District Commissioners: Thomas Smedley Pidding, second meeting, *at Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.; James Donoghoe, single or only meeting, *at Queanbeyan*, at 11 a.m.; James Belford, single or only meeting, *at East Maitland*, at 11 a.m.

Monday, 14th March.—At the office of Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, at 3 p.m: Estate of Mackinlay, Brothers, meeting for the direction of creditors.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 8th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Jones, Frederick Alfred Burton, Edwin Horne, Philip Newland (of the firm of William and Philip Newland), Andrew Sparke, Alfred Warren, John Burgess, Patrick Reardon, adjourned certificates from the 22nd instant. Edward Bitton adjourned from the 1st instant.

Tuesday 15th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James O'Neill, William John Disher, Thomas Wilson, George Henry Thorn, George Smith Hall, jun., Solomon Hyam Levy, John Malcolm, William Whitmore, Samuel Porter, adjourned from the 15th of February last. Enoch William Rudder, adjourned from the 22nd of February last.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 10th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner. Motions: Mr. Humphery, official assignee, to move for the confirmation of the following plans of distribution:—Estate of John Gray, a first dividend of 8s. 1d. on concurrent proofs, and preferent proofs in full. Estate of Stephen Butts, a first dividend of 1 5-12d. in the £, on concurrent proofs. Estate of Michael M'Mahon, to move for the release of the estate from sequestration. Estates of George Rodwell, and John Hughes, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. St. Julian, Oatley, and Hordern.

John Robinson was charged with having attempted to commit suicide. Sergeant M'Keogh deposed that, in consequence of information received between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, he proceeded to a lane off Sussex-street, where he found the prisoner lying on his back, and in his hand was a pistol, which had been recently discharged, and near him he found a percussion cap; he was drunk, and was very violent; he said he was sorry that the ball had not gone through his head instead of into his cap; took him into custody for having attempted to commit suicide; he said that he did it because his wife went walking with some other man; in his pocket was a box of percussion caps; he made no reply to the charge. The prisoner's wife deposed that he has been *drinking* of late, and that there is no foundation for the statement he made in reference to her. Their Worships ordered the defendant to enter into a recognizance with one surety in £20, to be of good behaviour for six months, or, failing in this, to be imprisoned seven days.

Bridget Mooney was charged with being an idle and disorderly person, having no lawful means of support. She denied the charge, and alleged that she is in the receipt of a weekly sum from her husband. Mr. Oatley said that he had before him a long list of convictions on record against her, and sentenced her to be imprisoned three months.

Isabella Clewline was charged with unlawfully wounding one Robert Rider. Prosecutor, a seaman of the Virago, deposed that on Wednesday evening he and a number of his shipmates were at the Criterion Hotel; the defendant also was there, and without provocation she threw a tumbler, which struck him near the eye, inflicting a wound. For the defence two seamen were called, from whose evidence it appeared that Rider, as soon as Clewline entered the room, told her that if she came near him he would kill her, and at the same time struck her on the face; she had not spoken to him; she went out of the room and immediately returned with a tumbler, which she threw at Rider, hitting him on the head; Rider did not appear to be much hurt; after receiving the blow Rider kicked the woman. Their Worships found the defendant guilty of assault, and sentenced her to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned one month.

Elijah Maddock, 12, was brought before the Bench by constable Sproule, who deposed that about 3 o'clock this morning he found him asleep on the Commercial Wharf, and woke him; he said that he had a father and mother, that he had left his home for the purpose of going to the diggings, and that he had slept there many nights; took him into custody under the Industrial Schools Act. Elijah Maddock, of Pitt-street, pastrycook, deposed that the boy before the Court is his son, and is 12 years and 9 months old; he has been a month away from home; has seen him knocking about the streets with bad boys; he refuses to go to school; witness has eight other children. To be sent on board the Industrial School-ship Vernon.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, March 7, Messrs. Murphy, Pearce, Evans, and Vickery; Tuesday 8, Messrs. Hunt, Macintosh, Hezlet, and Raphael; Wednesday 9, Messrs. M. Chapman, Renwick, Day, and Hughes; Thursday 10, Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Love, Thompson, and Solomon; Friday 11, Messrs. Oatley, E. Campbell, Hordern, and Caraher; Saturday 12, Messrs. Palser, Clark, St. Julian, and J. Campbell.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from Mrs. Knapp, deduction from servants wages, 7s. Assisted one person.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Day and Hale.

Patrick Farrell and Mary Pendergast were brought before the Court, charged with having no visible lawful means of support, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for one and two months respectively.

Andrew M'Donald v. John Books was an assault case, in which the defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. and 6s. 6d. costs of court, in default seven days' imprisonment.

Thomas King, a seaman, was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., with the alternative of fourteen days in gaol, for indecently exposing his person on the Circular Quay.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, March 7, Messrs. G. R. Elliott, J. B. Smithers, A. Thompson, B. Thomson; Tuesday, Messrs. E. W. Cameron, S. Dickinson, T. Loxton, S. Lyons, J. Solomon; Wednesday, Messrs. B. Burdekin, W. Day, J. Evans, J. R. Manning, R. P. Richardson; Thursday, Messrs. R. A. Hunt, J. G. Raphael, W. Tucker, W. Tunks; Friday, Messrs. R. Brownlow, J. I. Kettle, T. Spence, G. Thorne; Saturday—Mr. W. Day.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Re Penny's infants, to settle lease; re Hume, a person, &c., to settle report. At 11 a.m.: Richardson v. Allen, evidence in reply.

DISTRICT COURT.

The undefended cases will be disposed of to-day in the following order, beginning with the continued cases from February at 10 a m.:—Redman v. Vett, Hazeland v. Henwood, Bucknell v. Sharpe, Austin v. Russell, Mayne v. Shipway, and those specially ordered for this morning; after which will be taken the adjourned cases of Thursday, the 3rd instant, commencing with No. 526. No 606 will not be taken before 11 a.m.; No. 697 will not be taken before 12 noon, finishing with No. 784.

TERM LIST FOR FIRST TERM, 1870.

FOR JUDGMENT.—Bartow v. Woolcott, Fraser v. Young, Cheeke v. Commissioner for Railways, Morse v. Australasian Steam Navigation Company, Pawle v. Read.

MOTIONS, &c.—The Queen v. Rebecca Muriel in re estate of Richardson, deceased; the Queen v. James Murphy in re estate of Daniel Murphy, deceased; the Queen v. Jessie Macpherson in re John Macpherson, deceased; the Queen v. Margaret Groves in re Edward Groves, deceased; Eales v. Montefiore to amend declaration; in re Moon, quo warranto; ex parte M'Innes prohibition (Gold-fields Regulation Act").

MOTIONS FOR RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.—Faucett v. Wingham, Murray v. Parkes, Kavenagh v. Law.

DEMURRERS AND SPECIAL CASES.—Cooper and another v. Downward, Linden v. Luke, Harwood v. the Mayor and others, Attorney-General v. Bulman.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Harris v. Smart, Railton v. Mitchell and another, Nelson v. Campbell, Lord v. the Mayor and others, Love v. Carr, Chadwick v. Smith and others, Davey v. Lennon, Calder v. Cooper.

CROWN CASES.—The Queen v. M'Kinlay and others, the Queen v. M'Kinlay, the Queen v. Mercer, the Queen v. Larkin, the Queen v. Carr, the Queen v. Harrison, the Queen v. Jane Dwyer, the Queen v. Anne Dwyer.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

(*From the Argus.*)

FOURTH DAY.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

THE game was resumed at half-past 12 o'clock, the New South Welshmen having seven wickets to fall and 295 runs to make to win. There were only a few spectators on the ground, Saturday's play having placed the result of the match beyond a doubt, and the Sydneyites made a much less successful stand than was anticipated. James fielded for W. Campbell and Cuzens for Phillips, who were both absent. A little more than an hour's play sufficed to dispose of the remaining seven wickets of the visitors, Cosstick bowled five of them successively, and the result of the innings was a total of 89, the Victorians thus winning with 264 runs to spare. Cosstick made a remarkably good average—144 balls for 40 runs, 13 maidens and 6 wickets. It is satisfactory to know that the New South Welshmen were so pleased with the wicket provided by Mr. Treen that they all voluntarily subscribed to a testimonial to the effect that it had played perfectly true and even from the beginning of the match to the end.

The match, and the lunch provided by Mr. Gardner, being over, the two opposing teams, with the umpires and scorers, Messrs. Smith and Teece and Hipwell and Park, met in the luncheon marquee to discuss a few dozen of champagne. Mr. D. C. M'Arthur, the president of the club, presided, and proposed as the first toast, "The Health of the Sydney Cricketers." He remarked that he had witnessed with intense gratification the splendid play exhibited in the first innings of both sides; and he was sure that the two colonies could produce a team of 16 which would prove a match for any English eleven. He hoped that the same good feeling which had been evinced throughout this game would be exhibited in all future matches. Mr. Lawrence, captain of the New South Wales team, in responding, also expressed a hope that though his side had got a severe licking, the good feeling which had been exhibited would continue. In all probability this was the last intercolonial match in which he should take part. (Cries of "No, no.") He thought a great advantage would be gained if the two cricket associations would agree to do away with the throwing which was called bowling, or legitimate bowling would soon pass out of existence altogether and shying take its place. The chairman then proposed "The Umpires and Scorers," which was duly responded to. Mr. Park, the scorer for New South Wales, expressed an opinion that the result of this match would be a great blow to cricket in Sydney. (Cries of "No.") In support of Mr. Lawrence's remarks, he asserted that the fair bowlers always made the best averages, and instanced the analyses of Cosstick and Sheridan in this match. He hoped that next year New South Wales would beat Victoria with fair cricket. Mr. Teece, the Sydney umpire, gave "The Victorian Eleven." He did not think this match would put an end to the intercolonial contests, but, on the contrary, he thought it would stimulate the rising cricketing talent of New South Wales, and lead to the tables being turned. Mr. T. W. Wills (the Victorian captain) having acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms, Mr. Handfield proposed the highest scorers on each side, Messrs. Gordon and E. Gregory, and the toast having been duly acknowledged, the company separated.

The following is the full score of the match:—

VICTORIA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Gordon, 2, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, b Jones	22
R. W. Wardill, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, run out	24
W. Campbell, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, c E. Gregory, b Lawrence	13
D. Campbell, 1, 3, run out	4
Robertson, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, b Coates	32
Kelly, 1, 1, 4, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, run out	53
Cosstick, b Sheridan	0
Phillips, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, not out	14
Conway, 1, b Sheridan	1
Wills, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, l b w, b Lawrence	13
Reid, c N. Thompson, b Lawrence	0
Byes, 2	2
Leg-byes, 2, 1	3
Total	181

Wickets fell thus:—1, 44; 2, 54; 3, 61; 4, 65; 5, 147; 6, 147; 7, 155; 8, 158; 9, 180; 10, 181.

Bowling Analysis.—Victoria—First Innings: Twopenny, 84 balls, 41 runs, 10 maidens; Coates, 56 balls, 27 runs, 3 maidens, 1 wicket; N. Thompson, 44 balls, 18 runs, 3 maidens; Jones, 68 balls, 16 runs, 9 maidens, 1 wicket; D. Gregory, 24 balls, 13 runs; Lawrence, 66 balls, 32 runs, 3 maidens, 3 wickets; Hewitt, 16 balls, 13 runs; Sheridan, 40 balls, 12 runs, 4 maidens, 2 wickets; E. Gregory, 8 balls, 4 runs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRST INNINGS.

N. Thompson, 1, 1, 1, c Gordon, b Cosstick	3
E. Gregory, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, c Cosstick, b Wardill	64
Oliver, 1, 1, 1, b Cosstick	3
Sheridan, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, b Wardill	43
Coates, 1, 2, 1, c Gordon, b Wills	4
Hewitt, b Wardill	0
Lawrence, 1, 3, 2, c Wardill, b Gordon	6
D. Gregory, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, b Cosstick	14
Jones, 3, 1, 1, b Wills	5
Twopenny, 1, 3, 2, 2, b Cosstick	8
C. D. Thompson, 1, 1, 1, not out	3
Byes, 1	1
Leg byes, 1, 1	2
Wides, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	8
Total	161

Wickets fell thus:—1, 8; 2, 23; 3, 117; 4, 122; 5, 122; 6, 130; 7, 137; 8, 151; 9, 161; 10, 164.

Bowling Analysis.—New South Wales—First Innings: Cosstick, 90 balls, 37 runs, 9 maidens, 4 wickets, 1 wide; Wills, 136 balls, 48 runs, 13 maidens, 2 wickets; C. Reid, 44 balls, 16 runs, 5 maidens; Gordon, 44 balls, 21 runs, 4 maidens, 1 wicket; Conway, 12 balls, 5 runs, 6 wides; Wardill, 36 balls, 23 runs, 1 maiden, 3 wickets, 1 wide.

VICTORIA.

SECOND INNINGS.

Wardill, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 5, 2, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, b. D. Gregory	55
Phillips, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 2, b Coates	28
Gordon, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, l b w, b Jones	121
Kelly, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, b Sheridan	17
Robertson, 4, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, c Hewitt, b Lawrence	28
W. Campbell, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, b D. Gregory	10
D. Campbell, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, b D. Gregory	49
Cosstick, 2, 2, 3, b Coates	7
Wills, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, b D. Gregory	9
Conway, b D. Gregory	0
Reid, not out	0
Byes, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3	14
Leg byes, 1, 1, 1, 2	5
Total	337

Wickets fell thus:—1, 46; 2, 117; 3, 159; 4, 221; 5, 237; 6, 301; 7, 314; 8, 334; 9, 334; 10, 337.

Bowling Analysis.—Victoria.—Second Innings: Twopenny, 36 balls, 15 runs, 2 maidens; Hewitt, 20 balls, 20 runs; Thompson, 80 balls, 39 runs, 4 maidens; Coates, 68 balls, 57 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets; Sheridan, 48 balls, 27 runs, 4 maidens, 1 wicket; Lawrence, 60 balls, 47 runs, 1 maiden, 1 wicket; D. Gregory, 154 balls, 55 runs, 14 maidens, 5 wickets; Jones, 44 balls, 32 runs, 2 maidens, 1 wicket; E. Gregory, 56 balls, 26 runs, 6 maidens.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lawrence, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4 b Gordon	24
Jones, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, b Cosstick	20
D. Gregory, 1, 1, b Gordon	2
N. Thompson, 4, 1, 1, not out	6
Sheridan, 3, not out	3
Byes, 1, 1, 2	4
Leg byes, 1	1
Total, with three wickets down	60

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lawrence, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, b Gordon	24
Jones, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, b Cosstick	20
D. Gregory, 1, 1, b Gordon	2
N. Thompson, 4, 1, 1, 4, b Cosstick	11
Sheridan, 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, run out	18
E. Gregory, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, b Cosstick	7
Coates, b Cosstick	0
Hewitt, 1, c Cuzens (sub.) b Cosstick	1
Oliver, b Cosstick	0
Twopenny, b Wills	0
C. D. Thompson, not out	0
Byes, 1, 1, 2	4
Leg byes, 1, 1	2
Total	89

Wickets fell thus:—1, 44; 2, 50; 3, 56; 4, 71; 5, 86; 6, 87; 7, 87; 8, 88; 9, 89; 10, 89.

Bowling Analysis.—New South Wales—Second Innings—Cosstick, 144 balls, 40 runs, 13 maidens, 6 wickets; Reid, 18 balls, 7 runs; Wills, 97 balls, 20 runs, 14 maidens, 1 wicket; Gordon, 32 balls, 16 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets.

The following table shows the results of all the intercolonial matches played between the two colonies:—

MATCHES PLAYED BETWEEN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

—	Date.		Where played.	Winning side.	Won by
1	March,	1856	Melbourne	N. S. Wales	3 wickets.
2	Jan.,	1857	Sydney	N. S. Wales	65 runs.
3	Jan.,	1858	Melbourne	Victoria	171 runs.
4	Jan.,	1859	Sydney	Victoria	2 wickets.
5	Feb.,	1860	Melbourne	Victoria	69 runs.
6	Jan.,	1861	Sydney	Victoria	21 runs.
7	Jan.,	1862	Melbourne	Victoria	10 wickets.
8	Feb.,	1863	Sydney	N. S. Wales	84 runs.
9	Dec.,	1865	Melbourne	Victoria	In one innings, with 20 runs to spare.
10	Dec.,	1866	Sydney	N. S. Wales	In one innings, with 13 runs to spare.
11	Dec.,	1867	Melbourne	Victoria	7 wickets.
12	March,	1869	Sydney	Victoria	78 runs.
13	Feb.,	1870	Melbourne	Victoria	264 runs.

BALLARAT *v.* NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*From the Daily Telegraph.*)

THIS match was commenced on Tuesday on the Eastern Oval. The captain of the Ballarat team won the toss, and sent in his men to the wickets. Watson, of the Ballarat team, played a brilliant innings for 42 before his wicket was taken; and Sanderson showed up well for an outsider. Tom Morres put 11 on the score-sheet before he had to retire. The Ballarat first innings amounted to 130, a very respectable score. Lawrence and Jones were the first at the wickets to represent New South Wales, and the latter played a grand innings for 51. Hewitt and Sheridan also showed good cricket for their runs. Gay and T. Morres bowled well. The fielding of Ballarat was good, especially that of Sweeney and Huddlestone.

The following is the score:—

BALLARAT.

FIRST INNINGS.

S. Bennet, c E. Gregory, b Lawrence	4
W. H. Figgis, c E. Gregory, b Lawrence	1
G. Hirst, c Thompson	14
H. Gay, b Thompson	18
S. Huddlestone, st Thompson, b Lawrence	6
C. M. Watson, st Thompson, b Lawrence	42
D. Sweeney, c Coates, b Thompson	5
Tom Morres, b Thompson	11
Sanderson, not out	23
R. J. Figgis, b Lawrence	0
C. D. Figgis, b Lawrence	2
Byes, 2; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1	4
Total	130

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRST INNINGS.

Lawrence, c Sweeney, b Sanderson	2
R. C. Hewitt, b Sanderson	12
S. Jones, c Huddlestone, b Gay	51
Al. Park, c Hirst, b Morres	12
E. Sheridan, l b w, b Gay	13
N. Thompson, b Morres	19
E. Gregory, l b w, b Gay	10
D. Gregory, not out	11
Coates, c Huddlestone, b Gay	0
Oliver, b Gay	0
Teece, b Morres	0
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 3; wides, 4; no balls, 2	13
Total	143

BALLARAT.

SECOND INNINGS.

R. J. Figgis, b Thompson	6
Sanderson, b Thompson	5
Bennett, c Oliver, b E. Gregory	12
Huddlestone, c Lawrence, b Thompson	0
W. H. Figgis, b Thompson	14
Sweeney, c Oliver, b Thompson	0
C. N. Watson, not out	29
H. Gay, b E. Gregory	3
Tom Morres, c Sheridan, b Hewitt	9
Hirst, c D. Gregory, b Thompson	8
C. Figgis, c Thompson, b E. Gregory	5
Byes, 4; leg byes, 3	7
	98

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECOND INNINGS.

D. Gregory, c Sanderson, b T. Morres	7
C. Lawrence, not out	40
E. Gregory, not out	34
Leg byes, 1; wides, 1; no balls, 5	7
	88

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd instant; Sir William Macarthur in the chair. Members present—E. K. Cox, J. Nowlan, J. Thompson, Honorable T. Holt, Honorable J. Chisholm, Dr. Jenkins, D. Crichton, H. Reed, J. J. Calvert, H. Beit, J. Alger, P. N. Trebeck, A. Bruce.

The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The following correspondence was read, viz.:—1. Letter from the private secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, expressing his Lordship's regret at being unable to attend this meeting. 2. Mr. J. Black, Musclebrook, claiming the assistance of the society in obtaining from the Government protection for the Angora goat. 3. Melbourne Public Library, acknowledging receipt of Society's Journal. 4. Mr. B. Backhouse, requesting that an application be made, through the society, to the City Corporation, for the plans and specification of Exhibition building prepared by him.

Members' List.—The following names have been entered into the books of the society during the month of February. As governors: B. Thomson, T. S. Mort, T. Sullivan. As members: T. S. Nossitter, P. Mackay, — Burrows, E. H. Woodhouse, M'Donald, R. Cox, Alderman Woods, Dr. Badham, A. Mowle, A. P. Clapin, Frederick Hamburger, H. Austin, R. Denne, E. Bell, C.E., N. Harper, C. Mayes, Halley and Clyde, F. Senior, Cooper and Nathan, F. Ferguson.

Committee Reports.—Finance: The treasurer reports as follows:—Amount at credit of society, February 28, 1870, £194 2s. 4d. The following accounts recommended for payment, viz.,—salaries, £25 3s. 4d.; premium for design of medals, &c., £5 5s.; stationery, £3 4s. 6d.; petty cash, £5. Moved,—"That this report be adopted." Carried.

Exhibition Committee.—This committee held a meeting on the 15th ultimo, when the following matters were brought forward and carried:—"1. That in order to afford to the wine-growers the possibility of attending personally to the testing of their exhibits, the date appointed for judging wines, viz., 5th of May, be deferred to the 20th of June. 2. That the design for medals and certificates of merit, selected by the fine arts committee, be adopted." A select committee, consisting of Messrs. P. N. Trebeck, J. J. Calvert, and H. Reed, was appointed to make arrangements for the importation of medals, certificates, &c. An order has been forwarded to England, through Messrs. Hardy, Brothers, of Hunter-street, for a die to be made by one of the best die-sinkers in England, the striking of 300 bronze and 12 silver medals, and also the steel plate for the printing of certificates, &c. A design has also been selected for the corporate seal of the society. 3. The prize schedules for the ensuing exhibition have been sent back to the stewards in each department, in order that the amount of prize money be apportioned by them. 4. A deputation has been appointed to wait upon the hon. the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the London Exhibition of 1871, viz.:—Sir W. Macarthur, the Hon. J. Hay, Messrs. T. Holt, S. D. Gordon, A. Campbell, his Worship the Mayor, Commander Onslow, Messrs. J. Lackey, J. Nowlan, J. Calvert, M. Lowe, P. N. Trebeck, H. Beit, and H. Reed. 5. The preliminary notice of the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition, together with plans and front elevation of the building, have been printed and forwarded to Geelong, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and New Caledonia, also to the secretaries of all agricultural societies throughout New South Wales. The managers of the P. and O. Co., A. S. N. Co., H. R. N. S. N. Co., Illawarra S. N. Co., C. and R. R. S. N. Co., and other influential companies have kindly undertaken to circulate the programmes through their various agents. Copies will be forwarded this week to all railway stations, post-offices, and public establishments, in order that ample notice be conveyed to all classes of exhibitors. 6. This committee will meet on the 9th instant, to revise and finally adopt the prize schedules and regulations prior to publishing them; and, in order to carry out the work devolving upon it, meetings will in future be held on the 1st and 15th of every month until the Exhibition is over. 7. The erection of the building is progressing most favourably, the excavation work is finished, and the whole of the western foundation carried up to the floor level. The contractor has a large staff of men at work; he expresses sanguine hope of having the work completed within the specified time.

Stud and Herd Book Committee.—Circulars have been printed and issued to 31 cattle owners and 101 breeders of horse stock, inviting their co-operation. Orders have been sent home by last mail for complete series of the English stud-book and Coates and Dickham's herd books. The following resolutions were brought forward and carried, viz.:—"1. That the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Mr. Benjamin Backhouse, for the plans and specifications prepared by him for the society, and that as an acknowledgment for the services rendered Mr. Backhouse be appointed an honorary member of the society for the current year. 2. That, in future, all meetings of the Council be held at 11 a m. instead of 2.30 p.m. 3. That the rules and by-laws, as now read a first time, be ordered to be printed. 4. That the amount of prize money enumerated as recommended by the stewards, be adopted—viz.:—Horses, £140; cattle, £173; sheep, £50; pigs, £70; dogs, £80; poultry, £80; wool, £60; wine, £50; sugar and farm produce, £265; horticultural produce, £83; agricultural implements, £130. 5. That the Hon. W. Busby be appointed a vice-president, and Commander Onslow a member of Council in the room of the Hon. W. Busby. 6. That the Exhibition Committee be authorised to reimburse the necessary expenses incurred by agents in posting programmes and schedules of forthcoming Exhibition."

INTERCOLONIAL CUSTOMS UNION.

THE following letter, proposing a conference of all the Australasian colonies, to be held in Melbourne, on the subject of a Customs Union, was on Wednesday presented to the Parliament of Victoria by the Chief Secretary, in answer to a question asked by Mr. Langton:—

(Circular.)

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Tasmania.

"February 18, 1870.

"Sir,—It will be in the recollection of the Government of Victoria that towards the close of 1868 Mr. Stafford, then Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, in a circular despatch to the Governments of the Australian colonies, under date 29th October, 1868, proposed that a conference of delegates should be held in Sydney for the purpose of considering the commercial relations of the Australasian colonies with each other, and with the United States and other foreign countries, as affected by treaties made by Great Britain with foreign powers, and to consider and advise upon other cognate subjects of common interest to the collective group of colonies.

"The proposal met with ready acquiescence from the Governments of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.

"The Government of Queensland suggested that in addition to the principal subject of deliberation indicated by Mr. Stafford, the delegates should be invited to confer and advise upon the questions of—

"'The admission into other countries duty free, or upon such terms as may be agreed upon, of the products of Australia and New Zealand.

"'The free interchange of products between New Zealand and the Australian colonies respectively.

"'The expediency of establishing a uniform tariff for the colonies, and also immigration, ocean steam postal service, telegraph extension, lighthouses, legal comity, and an Australian court of appeal.'

"To these subjects the Government of South Australia proposed to add the question of the reduction of the imperial troops in Australia.

"The Government of New South Wales, in reply to Mr. Stafford's circular, 'invited the Governments of the other Australian colonies to express their opinion upon the advisability of adopting the suggestion for a conference of delegates, to consider—

"'1. The introduction of free trade in intercolonial products.

"'2. A uniform tariff, and

"'3. Union of customs.'

"The same Government subsequently intimated its intention to propose for discussion at the Conference the question of telegraphic communication with Europe *via* India and Java; and further suggested, 'that the question of the naval defence of the Australasian colonies, which formed the subject of Earl Granville's circular despatch of the 26th January, 1869, should be referred for discussion to the Conference;' and the Government of New Zealand intimated its intention to 'bring forward for discussion at the Intercolonial Conference the question of paying direct, without the intervention of the Board of Trade, the expenses incurred in one colony in the relief of distressed seamen belonging to another colony, as suggested in a despatch from the Secretary of State, circular No. 2 of 1st May, 1869.'

"Those preliminary arrangements led to no practical results, and the Government of Tasmania has observed with sincere regret that, notwithstanding the general recognition by the Australian Governments of the gravity of the questions suggested for their joint deliberation in 1868, the year 1869 has been allowed to close without witnessing the assembly of an Intercolonial Conference—a project which seemed to promise a sensible enhancement of the commercial prosperity and political importance of the Australasian colonies.

"Impressed with these views, the Government of Tasmania desires to renew the suggestion of combined action on the large and important question of intercolonial commercial relations; and I have now the honour to propose that a conference of accredited representatives of the several Governments of Australia and New Zealand be held in Melbourne in the month of May next, to consider and decide upon the advisability of establishing an Australian commercial federation on the basis of a Customs Union, with a common tariff, and a free interchange of products and commodities.

"Of all the questions hitherto proposed for the consideration of an Australasian conference, that of a customs union, with intercolonial free trade, is unquestionably the most important, and the most likely at this moment to combine the suffrages of the Governments and Legislatures of the several colonies.

"I am inclined to think it is not desirable to complicate the discussion or jeopardise the settlement of that question by formally referring to the Conference now proposed other subjects of common interest, on which, from whatever causes a considerable difference of opinion is known to prevail, or would probably be provoked. At the same time, the various questions of common Australasian concern that were suggested for discussion at the Conference projected by Mr. Stafford still demand the joint deliberation of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and the Conference now proposed might be thought a favourable opportunity for dealing with them. It would, therefore, be well that these questions should not be formally excluded from consideration by the delegates, who, being members of the respective Governments represented, would be fully empowered to confer and advise upon all such matters without any special authorisation. But the question of Customs Union should, I think, be deemed the first and principal object of the Conference.

"It will scarcely be denied that the commercial and producing interests of the Australasian colonies demand the recognition of the collective group by the Imperial Government as a geographical unit, for all purposes of customs revenue.

"That recognition would at once free the colonies from the restrictions imposed upon their fiscal legislation by the existing Imperial veto on differential duties, and would also permit the establishment of a system of mutual interchange amongst themselves, free of all duties of customs, on their respective natural products, and on all manufactured commodities imported into any of them from Great Britain or foreign countries.

"I deem it superfluous to enlarge upon the beneficial effect such a system would be likely to produce upon the foreign commerce and domestic industry of the federated colonies, or to point out how seriously and inconveniently those advantageous results would be inevitably lessened by any combination that failed to comprise the whole group.

"The despatch addressed by the Duke of Buckingham to the Governor of New South Wales, under date January 7, 1868, announces 'that her Majesty's Government would gladly aid in the establishment of a customs union, comprising all the adjacent Australian colonies, and providing for an equitable division of the customs duties, and for a uniform tariff as between Australia and other countries or places.'

"More recently Lord Granville's circular despatch of September 8, 1869, conveys the assurance that her Majesty's Government 'have every desire to encourage the combined action of any of the colonies in furtherance of their wishes and interests.'

"There would consequently seem to be no reason to apprehend that any difficulty would be experienced in securing the sanction of imperial legislation to measures designed to unite these colonies in a commercial federation.

"I trust that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand will be willing to adopt this suggestion of a conference for the special object of bringing about commercial federation and intercolonial free trade.

"At such a conference the Government of Tasmania will be prepared to submit a proposal that the revenue derived from the collection of customs duties on a uniform tariff throughout the union should be paid into a common fund or federal exchequer, to be periodically distributed amongst the colonies rateably, in proportion to the population of each as ascertained by the last or next and each succeeding decennial census, or by such other means as the Conference may decide upon.

"Melbourne, from its central position, seems the most suitable locality for the Conference, and I beg to name the 2nd May next as the most convenient period for the first meeting of the delegates, as during that month no Australian Legislature is likely to be in session.

"I beg to invite your serious attention to the subject matter of this communication, and to request the favour of an early reply.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"JAMES MILNE WILSON.

"The hon. the Chief Secretary of Victoria."

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have files to the 3rd instant.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Henry Edwards, who on Sunday, 27th ultimo, was arrested charged with the murder of Susan Egan, was brought up at the Melbourne Police Court on the 28th, and remanded until the following Wednesday. The *Argus* reports that in the afternoon Dr. Youl held an inquest at the Morgue, on the body of the girl, who is supposed to have been murdered. The prisoner was present during the proceedings, and appeared cool and collected throughout. Two women of the town, named respectively Fanny Bell and Mrs. Sharpe, were called as witnesses, and gave evidence as to the character and life led by the deceased, who was a woman of the same class. The deceased had lived with them in Flinder's-lane. Fanny Bell had been in her company up to 11 o'clock on last Thursday night, when they parted at the corner of Russell and Bourke streets, the deceased stating that she was going back to the Varieties to see a friend with whom she had been the night previously. She was subsequently seen at the Varieties speaking to the prisoner, but they were not observed leaving the place, nor was she afterwards seen alive. The evidence adduced was, on the whole, of a very circumstantial nature. The prisoner had known the deceased intimately. He first made her acquaintance in Adelaide, and their friendly relations were renewed in Melbourne. He, it was asserted, had gained upon her to reform to some extent and go into service, promising that if she conducted herself properly, and kept herself quiet, he would marry her. She was in a situation near the Flagstaff Gardens, in the house of Mr. Black, a gentleman connected with the country Press, and would seem to have been in the habit of receiving visits there from the prisoner. She left her situation, however, on last Saturday week, and returned to her old courses, frequenting the Varieties, drinking, smoking, and indulging in all the vice and dissipation of women of her class. Though the prisoner was known to have had frequent interviews with the deceased, he was never known to have had any quarrel with her, nor does there appear any motive, unless that he took exception to her keeping company with a certain foreigner whose name did not transpire. The prisoner denies having been absent from his house on the night of the 24th, the last on which the deceased was seen alive, but the evidence of several witnesses went to prove that the statement could not be true. Dr. Neild, who had made a post-mortem examination of the body, was of opinion that the unfortunate woman was first rendered insensible by either blows or kicks, and then thrown into the river. The immediate cause of death was drowning. The inquest, at half-past 5 o'clock, was adjourned.

SUICIDE AT SCOTT'S HOTEL.—A painful sensation was created in Collins-street on Wednesday morning, in consequence of Mr. Charles Turner Maclachlan, formerly of the firm of Maclachlan and Garton, merchants, having been found dead in his bedroom, at Scott's hotel, and a box marked "poison" being found under his pillow. A post-mortem examination of the body (the *Daily Telegraph* reports), was made by Dr. Neild, and at the inquest held during the afternoon that gentleman stated that the deceased had been suffering from disease of the liver and kidneys, and death was caused by poisoning with cyanide of potassium. The following evidence was also taken:—Robert W. Nutt said: I have known the deceased for many years; his name was Charles Turner Maclachlan; he had been a merchant, but was now of no occupation; deceased was a widower, and had no children. George Frazer, boots at Scott's hotel, deposed: the deceased came to the house on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo; he was quite sober until last evening, about 6 o'clock, when I fancied he was somewhat stupefied; at that hour he rang the bell, and I went up to his room; he had lost a bag, which he asked me to look for; he slept in a double-bedded room; about 10 o'clock the gentleman who slept in the same room said that the deceased was lying on the bed with his clothes partly on; I went into the bedroom this morning at half-past 9 o'clock; the other gentleman was up, and had gone to the Yan Yean; I found the deceased lying on the bed partly dressed; the body was cold; I informed the landlord, who sent for the police. Thomas Lewis stated: I have known the deceased to suffer on several occasions from fits of despondency; I saw him last alive on Monday night; he was then in his usual spirits; I did not notice anything peculiar about him. Constable Wardle said: I was called this morning at half-past 10 o'clock; I went into the bedroom of the deceased, and found him lying in a natural position, on his right side; he was dressed, with the exception of his waistcoat and boots; I examined the room; there were no indications of struggling or violence; I found the box produced, containing cyanide of potassium, under his pillow; it is marked "Poison;" there was nothing else, with the exception of some private letters. The coroner said that was all the evidence. The gentleman who slept in the same room could not be produced, as he was out of town, but there was little doubt he could not throw much light upon the matter. A juryman expressed an opinion that there should be some more evidence. The coroner said he had no more. Mr. J. G. Francis, who was present, said I have known the deceased Maclachlan for years; he has an income derived from £2000 invested in trustees for his benefit; the deceased received two days since a letter breaking off an engagement with a lady; he received the letter at my office; Dr. Youl, in summing up, said that the state of health the deceased was in at the time might have deranged his mind and brought on melancholy; he had been a merchant some years ago in Melbourne, had suffered reverses, and lately had not been leading as steady a life as he might have done; the letter he had received breaking off an engagement with a lady in Tasmania, taken with the other circumstances, his state of health, &c., might have deranged his mind. The jury, after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind. The deceased was about thirty-seven years of age.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MINISTER.—Some interest was created at the City Court on Wednesday morning in the investigation of a charge of fraud preferred against Thomas Taylor, lately a Baptist minister at Sandhurst. Mr. Panton, Mr. Rawlings, Mr. King, and Mr. Curtain were the presiding justices. The charge against the accused was his having converted £600 to his own use, moneys which he held as trustee for Ann Jones, widow of James Jones, who had been a member of his congregation. Mr. Wisewould appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Farmer and Mr. F. Stephen for the defence. The evidence showed that John Jones left all his property to his wife, while John Taylor, ironmonger, of Melbourne, and Thomas Taylor, Baptist minister, of Hargreaves-street Church, Sandhurst, were made executors of the will. In December, 1867, prisoner was the minister of the chapel which Mrs. Jones frequented; her husband became ill, and prisoner, who called to see him, made his will, which left Mrs. Jones everything; in January, 1868, prisoner went to see her, and got £15 from her, which he said was for Mr. Flegg, solicitor; she did not receive any money from the estate, but prisoner gave her £25 in the beginning of 1868, which he said was interest; she was short of money soon afterwards, and got £20 from him; she afterwards asked for an account of the estate, but was put off by prisoner saying he was waiting for John Taylor, the other executor, to come to Sandhurst; she applied for more money, but did not get it, prisoner saying he wanted the other executor to sign the cheques; she obtained £34 in July, 1869, and that was all, but she thought he paid £100 to Mr. Flegg, in part payment of a house of her son's which Mrs. Jones owed; she could never get an account, and in consequence of what John Taylor told her, she said to prisoner she wanted a settlement of her business, as she had been informed he spent the money for his own use; some time ago he promised to give her £40, but he didn't, and she then told him she thought he had spent her money; he said it was false, as the money was in the bank; he afterwards gave her two cheques, one for £15, and the other for £5 7s. 6d., but John Taylor refused to sign them. Mrs. Jones said she only wanted the interest of the money, and though she knew the principal was in the hands of the executors, she did not know that it was in the possession of the prisoner solely. William Jones, a miller, brother of the deceased, proved to giving an account of his brother's estate, and handing a cheque for £587 14s. to Mr. Farmer, prisoner's solicitor. The mortgage deeds he also gave them were worth £84. John Taylor, ironmonger, Elizabeth-street, deposed to receiving the money and paying it into the Commercial Bank, Sandhurst; to the credit of Thomas and John Taylor. In October, 1869, he found something was wrong, and told prisoner there was only one penny to the account of the trustees; the bank statement showed the receipts to be £856 9s., and the disbursements £238, leaving a balance of £617 13s. 6d., which prisoner admitted having spent; the witness had not authorised the bank to honour the cheques on the joint account, without the two signatures, but he could not say if his name had been forged; the cheque book would give the information, but Mr. Farmer, who had it, would not produce it; he signed cheques for £20, £25, and £300, but did not remember the others; the £300 was not a loan to himself and his partner, Mr. Bryant, but it found its way into their account at the bank; before the money was given a bill was drawn by Thomas Taylor, and accepted by Bryant and Taylor; the firm did that as they learned Mrs. Jones wanted to invest money, and they agreed to take £300 at 8 per cent.; the bill was to be placed to the account of the trustees at the bank at Sandhurst; it was met, but it had been previously discounted by the prisoner; the firm had to pay the money afterwards to the Commercial Bank, the prisoner having admitted he spent it; the prisoner afterwards offered to compromise the matter by giving £200 in cash, and bills at six and twelve months for the remainder; but the offer was not accepted. The prisoner was committed for trial, bail being allowed in two sureties of £500 each.

TASMANIA.

From the *Launceston Examiner* we take the following:—

DESTRUCTION OF SCONE MILLS BY FIRE.—Late on Saturday night, Scone Mills, near Perth, the property of Mr. William Gibson, and in the occupation of Mr. David Ritchie, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings consisted of what were known as the New and Old Mills, the grain store, and millers' cottage, all built of brick and roofed with shingles. The mill was worked by water power obtained from the South Esk, and from the manner in which it was built and its close proximity to a large body of water, it was supposed that the danger from fire was infinitesimal. Lately work has been carried on night and day, but on Saturday night it was, of course, stopped in anticipation of Sunday, and when the night miller closed the door about 11 o'clock, everything appeared to be in a perfectly safe condition. Half an hour afterwards the miller, having retired to bed in the adjoining cottage, was awakened by a strong glare of light reflected from the windows of the mill into his room, and, jumping up, he saw that the premises were on fire. As he was powerless to do anything unassisted, he ran up to the cottage where the other millers lived—about 300 yards behind the mill—night miller could arouse the men and return to the scene of the conflagration all the buildings were completely enveloped, and one of the millers was unable even to save a rough diary which was kept in an office just inside the front door of the mill. One of the men, together with his wife and family, residing in the cottage attached, had a narrow escape, and saved absolutely nothing but what they slept in. At midnight the entire roof fell in, and within half an hour of the discovery of the fire the whole place was completely gutted of its contents; nothing remaining but the blackened brick walls and portions of the machinery. The value of the property is roughly estimated at £4000, and there were destroyed besides some 30 tons of flour and several thousand bushels of wheat, oats, and oatmeal. Had the disaster occurred a few weeks later, there would have been stored between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of wheat, and the loss to the farmers would consequently have been very great. So far no satisfactory clue has been obtained to the origin of the fire, and the only cause that has any appearance of probability is the following:—The kiln for drying wheat is situated about 30 yards to the south of the mill, and during the day was in use. In the forenoon, when throwing out some embers from the furnace, a patch of briar bush was set on fire, which the man in charge of the kiln immediately and completely, as he thought, extinguished. The supposition is that the burning bush had not been entirely put out, and that the strong wind of Saturday blowing directly from the kiln in the direction of the mill, had carried a spark either on to the shingle roof, or into a recess in the side of the mill facing the burnt patch of briar where the "shellings" were turned out, and used as fuel for the furnace. At the same time, to show upon how slight foundation this supposition rests, it must be said that the man who set the briar alight is positive that it was altogether extinguished; that several hours elapsed between the firing of the bush and the discovery of the fire in the mill; and, finally, that the grass between the burnt patch and the recesses where the "shellings" are kept was untouched; consequently, the fire, if communicated as stated, could not have run along the ground but must have been blown by the wind in the form of sparks. It must be added that the only fire used in the mill was a covered lamp kept constantly beside the night miller, and carried by him when he found it necessary to move from place to place, so that it is impossible to conceive that the fire could have originated from this, and, unsatisfactory as the other supposition is, it is the only one that has any probability about it. What gives some colouring to the idea is that since the fire a boy employed at the mill has stated that, about 6 o'clock in the evening, he smelt something burning, which may have been the "shellings" smouldering in the hole where they lay. Fortunately all the books, with the exception of the rough diary referred to, had been removed to Mr. Ritchie's office in St. John-street, pending the engagement of a clerk for the mill. The property, we regret to learn, was not insured, the policy having lapsed some short time ago, when Mr. Gibson deferred re-insuring until the tenancy fell into his hands. The contents, variously valued at from £1500 to £2500, and belonging to farmers and others, were, we believe, all insurred in different offices.

MR. JOHN SMITH VISITS THE ASSEMBLY.

V.

(From the Sydney Mail, March 5.)

I DON'T know anything as takes the stuff out of a chap as much as a bouter sickness, specially if he's a cove as is uster being busy and active and doing his own work. Its a sereous thing to a chap like that, and the most sereoustest time as ever I found, is just about after sundown—what my Betsy calls, between the lites; just afore daylite has quite gone away and nite has quite come on. I often fancy as there's a something or other as we don't know nothing about, a trying to teach us and a whispering to our harts that the daylite of life is always going—going—going, while the nite of deth is a steeling on us in just as certain a way. I know the last bout I had, ony a few months ago was a pretty stiff'un, and took any amounter shine outer me. I arn't been the same man since, an I don't suppose as ever I shall be. I was reglar down; I useter lay there on my bed, a locking through the winder at the sun as he waser going down behind the hills, at the backer Joe Pratt's place, and a saying as I see the last of him—"I wonder, old chap, if I shall see your face again." And then a laying listening, listening to the hum that always comes up from the bush as the sun shuts up for the nite, and afore the darkness comes down to put a stopper on it, and a wondering what it is as does it, and whether there's anythinger going on as we don't know nothinger bout. And then as I'd think that, there'd come a queerish kinder feeling among the rootser the few bitser hair as I've got on my nob; and a rum kinder all-overishness, half as if I liked it, and half as if I didn't like it nohow; and the tears would come pumping themselves up into my eyes without my knowing nothing about it. And I says to myself says I, "Hullo, Johnny, what's up, old man? You ain't coopered are you?" And then, as that there thought comes on me, my hart goes bump up inter my throte, and there's a feeling as if every droper blood in my hole mortal body waser standing still, and never meant to go on no more. And then, when Betsy comes in with the kerosene lamps and rouses me up, and sets the musketers a going quite lively and refreshing, I think to myself what a blamed fool I've been and mader myself. It's when a man gets a touch like that, that he finds out what a preshus little he's really worth! It's preshus lucky it ain't always on a chap. You see a man is usually took on his own valuation, and he wouldn't stand much of a chance if he fixed his price just at them times.

There's nothing like a chap making the most of hisself. Just you ticket yourself with a pretty high figger, and then if fellers should be inclined to nock something orf, ther'll always be a fare margin in your favour. It's much about the same as them slop sellin' coves on Brickfield-hill. They always ask you a long figger for anything as you want to buy, because they know as the chaps as deals with them always thinks as they've been done, unless they get something nockt orf of what they're asked; but even when you've nockt it orf, it's about ten to one against your paying a fare price. But these coves are done sometimes. I recollect hering onct of a great big bony slab of a countryman of mine, who had been done by one of these chaps. Now, though he looked so green and innersent, there wasn't a wink on him; so when he found as he'd been had, says he, "Moses," I don't know as the chap's name was Moses, but he was a Jew, and that name'll do as well as any other, seeing as I didn't know it. "Moses," says he, "you've got the bester me, but I'll be one with you." Now what does he do? You'd never guess in a monther of Sundays. He goes into the shop, and, says he, "Good day, Mr. Moses! What's the price of this here pea jacket?" Well, Moses he don't say nothing about the price; but he beginser turning the jacket over, and, showing all its good points,, and the brite red lining as was inside, and would keep out no ender rain. "But what's the figure?" says my countryman. "Its a first-class article," says Moses; "but seeing as its you, I'd let you have it for five-and-twenty bob," says he, "and its dirt cheap at that." Now, the cote was worth about fifteen bob, and Moses woulder taken it and thout he'der done a good day's work. But what does the countryman do again? He doesn't try to bete him down, but he pulls out his puss, as if he was afraid as Moses 'd change his mind, and he gives him the five-and-twenty bob, takes the cote, and walks outer the shop. Now, I suppose as you fancy as my countryman waser flat, and as he hadn't served out Moses no ways. Not a bit of it. If it had been you, youder been jolly well satisfied at getting what you'd asked. But Moses wasn't. He thort he'd been done, and it broke his heart. When he got the money in his hand, he stooder looking at it, with his mouth open, liker stuck pig. When he got his breath, for my towney stood outside, whare he could see him, he squeezes the money up in a lump and then turns it down on the counter as if it burnt his fingers, and then laying hold of his hare as if he ment to pull it all out, he says, says he—"He give me all I asked—blessed Moses, I mighter got two funt!" Well, he never got over that lot. He fretted and he stewed about it, till he got pale and thin; and at last afore two months was over he was in Tarban Creek, swearing as there was a rise in pea jackets, and as he'd been swindled.

That shows as you ought never to be afraider opening your mouth too wide, and its the same with everything. You go inter the farmyard and see a turkey cocker strutting about with his tale spread out, and his come hanging about his beke and amost bunging up his eyes. A man as didn't no would say as that was the most valuablest bird there—but he ain't.

Then you send a horse or a bull to a show, and you only tell everybody as you give more for him than was give for all the rester the stock on the ground, and as you wouldn't sell him except at an advance on that, and, my word, if they aint downright good judges, you'll get the prize—and even if you don't get the prize, your beast'll be more thort on than all the others. "There" says one, "that's old John Smith's pure bred Durham, as cost twelve hundred ginneys. Ain't he a piktuir!"

My Betsy always gits more for her ducks and hens than anybody on the place can git—but then, my word, she can blow and no mistake. A hurricane ain't nothing to it.

"How much for these here ducks, Mrs. Smith," says the dealer.

"Halfer crown a kupple" says Betsy, just as if she didn't care about talking to him about 'em.

"Half-a-crown! says the dealer, dropping the ducks as he waser feeling on, all the same as if the fethers waser sticking to his fingers. "Why I bort a lot yesterday, at ateen pence!" says he.

"Oh, lor," says my Betsy, as if it was all right. I'll let you have at a bob a couple, but then you see them's not these. Just you strip 'em and truss 'em, and flour 'em abit, and they'll be pikchurs."

And so she gammons 'em over, all the time not looking to care abit about it, till she makes the dealer fancy as they're a bargain, and sells 'em rite orf.

Now that just comes round to what I said at fust about puting a good price on yourself, do that, and my word, nine outer ten chaps as you come across will take you at your own figger, or won't nock orf moren five per cent. at the outside.

There ain't much fear about the member for Yass Plains not putting a good value on himself. My word, there aint no small beer there. He won't sell at a low figger because he aint put a fare ticket on himself! But then, he's just oner them short, square built, nuggetty kinder fellers as always have any amounter belief in theirselves. He's just what we useter to call in my young days, a regular cocky little chap. Talker the turkey cock why he aint got harf the strut as my countryman Micky has, when he's out on the pavement and he'ser thinking as every one'ser looking at him and saying what an everlasting clever feller he is. I really believe as he believes himself as he's the smartest man in that House, and as even Jack Robertson don't no half so much about the land and the land laws and the country, as he does. But then you see there's a deal of excuse for him. He's been so long at the head of the lands business, with nobody to check him, or to say a word again his doing this, or his not doing that, that he got to be a reglar little touch-me-not—a kinder kinger the tape and foolscap, and emperor over all the Bent-street building. Since responsible government set in there aint been nobody as could handle him, until he got holder Forster, and then my word, he soon cut it. Forster wouldn't stand no nonsense from nobody; but the hon'ble John, he'll always let anybody do anything for him as they offered to do, and didn't care about taking any trouble as he wasn't obliged to take, and Wilson, he was a preshus site too eesy going to, and eesy gammoned.

That's how it is. He's been useter having everybody listening to him, and a holding up there hands, and screwing up there eyes, and wondering how on earth it was as he could be so preshus clever, that now he's outer office he can't make it out, and don't understand how it is as nobody don't mind him a bit. They don't wonder at him now, and some of em actually has the impedence to say as he talks nonsense. But he's been too long over small work ever to be worth much over great things. You never yet see the man who went in for odds and ends as was ever worth his salt at a big job. You don't get a jobbing carpenter, or a labouring bricklayer as a contractor for a large bilding. They'd be tinkering among the nales and the screws, and the lime and the sand, until they lost theirselves. And it's just the same with a Government clark as has been all red tape and foolscap all his life. He's been so long useter the round about circumlocution styler business, and minding the dots on the i's and the crosses on the t's, that you can't get nothing else out of him. He has to see as this is referred to this one, and as the other is sent to be noted by another one—that there is a raport here and a memo there—that this one has seed it and the other has give his opinion on it—so that by the time the thing has gone the blessed round of circumlocution, the Government chap has got into a reglar tangle over reports and memos, and other things, but he hardly knows how to make his way out of 'em. He just has to maker dash at it, refers to this one's note and that one's report, and the other chap's memo, and there he drops it, without knowing a bit about it himself. Its like the juryman, who knew all about the case, when one cove with a wig had had his say, but lost all the run of it when the other chaps come to talk.

After all its that as we have 'em for. We have the under-secretaries and them sorter chaps to look after the red tape business and nothing else, so that the reglar Minister may have nothing else to do but the policy business, and not be bothered with the dotting and reporting rubbish. They're just a kinder upper servants put there to see the work properly done, and the orders given carried out, but without knowing a bit about what's intended. They can't issue orders on their own hook, or say as this here shall be done, or that shan't. But as they have the carrying out, they, of course, get a bit uppish after they've been at this a many years. But you can't expect nothing else, especially as they know they wouldn't be nowhere, if they didn't put a good price on theirselves. They know as they get into a groove, liker old horse in a pug mill, he betes a reglar track as there's no getting out of. They've been in it since they were boys, with no more hair on their face than a cat could lick off, and until they're reglar grizzled-bearded old shavers, and it aint to be expected of 'em.

That's how it is with Fitzpatrick. He never gets up to speak but he goes into a lot of office details—what he did here, and what he did there. He don't take the principle—he can't, and he can't see nothing but red tape. Details so smothers up principles that he can't see 'em. If he stops in the House, he'll be brought down to his proper footing after a time. Just wate till the chaps on both sides gets warmed up a bit, and goes into the reglar fite in earnest. They'll get into that afore long, and then, my word, Michael is bound to go to the wall. They begin to get the notion that he's a bit ofer sell already, and they're mortal polite to each other, too, now. What'le be when they come to the bouncing and bullyragging?

Then there's a preshus sereous matter. I wanter know how ever we're to get economy and retrenchment so long as we have chaps in the House bound to keep up salaries. You see the chaps with a pension, as they've got fixed at a pretty high figger—for they don't go out till they've got the screw up to the proper pitch—when they've got into the House, takes preshus good care that salaries aint pulled down, because if they are their pensions might be pulled down too. Then, as long as there's this here superannuation business, there bound to keep up salaries in another way, and that is to keep up the contributions to the fund. The more money the officers gets, the more money goes to the fund, and if salaries is cut down and officers is knocked off, the fund goes down, and leaves the chance of paying the pensions only a preshus blue one.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, March 5.)

WE do not give Mr. Mechi's paper on FARM CAPITAL entire, but we purpose, in the course of a few remarks upon it, to introduce such portions as may be desirable. The subject is little understood here. Men generally rush upon a selection without considering what they are to do with it. Land—so many acres of land is the object—the produce is supposed to be the result of a sort of charm in which capital has little part. Mr. Mechi's aim is to endeavour to awaken public attention to that paramount national question, the means of increasing the food and employment of the people by a profitable and enlarged investment of capital. He considers the farms of England already one-half too large for the capital employed, both by landlord and tenant. A farm can never be too large, he says, where the tenant's capital is £20 per acre, and where the landlord has effected the necessary permanent improvements. His own farm is an example of the fact that it is better to have a little and do it well, than a great deal and do it badly. "My own small farm of 170 acres is an illustration of what should be doue—for, with a tenant's capital of £16 per acre, there has been for several years an annual surplus of more than £600, available for rent and profit after paying every other expense." The land was bought for £23 per acre, and so much was expended upon it in drainage, buildings, roads, and other improvements as to raise the rent to 40s. per acre, with which the proprietor and occupier charges himself. He urges upon the landowners the duty of supplying the increasing demand for food, by abandoning permanent pasture and resorting to a more profitable mode of husbandry. While ten million quarters of foreign wheat are annually imported, besides other grain, one-half of the acreage of the kingdom (22,000,000 of acres) are allowed to remain in primitive pasturage, producing a minimum of food and employing a minimum of labour, which under good culture might be yielding from £15 to £26 an acre in corn and straw, instead of 40s. or 50s. worth of food.

Mr. Mechi says—"Taking the average of the kingdom, the 45,000,000 acres returned to the Board of Trade, the landowners' capital would probably be £33 per acre, or £1,500,000,000 besides the value of timber, possibly £50,000,000 more. The average rent is 25s. per acre, or about £56,000,000 annually. The farmers' capital can hardly reach £5 per acre, or £227,000,000." He then goes on to state that his own farm capital is £16 per acre, invested as follows:—

Live stock ..	..	..	£6 10 0
Farm buildings	..	..	1 1 0
Tillages and manure	..	..	3 15 0
Implements and machinery	..	..	2 10 0
Hay, corn, &c., unsold	..	..	2 5 0
Per acre	..	..	£16 1 0

He proceeds to reply to those who object to the large sum invested in live stock and tillages that this is the key to his profit. The stock are fed mostly on purchased food, and the manure made and applied abundantly in conjunction with deep cultivation of the soil produce, crops with such celerity and of such size as surprise most people. In this way he grows 40 tons of mangold per acre, in this way he produces 68 bushels of wheat per acre, and will continue to do it. The following may be noted by settlers in this colony:—

"My experience has taught me that on such farms as mine £16 will pay a much better profit on one acre than on two. Poor farms require more manure, and consequently more live stock, than rich farms, and of course much food must be provided that did not grow on the farm,—thus adding to its fertility. Many Norfolk and Lincolnshire farmers have from £20 to £30 per acre capital. They are thus enabled to hold their corn a proper time, keep plenty of stock, and purchase food for it. I could do better now than I do, had I £20 to £25 per acre; £16 is not enough."

There is another quotation worth much:—

"Capital, with judgment, is an immense power, and only fails when it is overstrained. If I am asked how I would employ additional capital, I reply that our subsoil immediately below the ploughed soil is now a mass of undisturbed poverty, unaerated, unmanured, and unfit for the roots of plants; we dare not, in its present unwholesome state, bring it to the surface and bury our top soil; we should, therefore, uncover the subsoil by ridging or ploughing together the top soil, and incorporate with the subsoil an immense quantity of rich manure. To obtain this additional manure, a large capital must be invested in live stock and purchased food. In fact, to farm to the greatest advantage, the soil and subsoil, to the depth of three feet, should be well manured; now we only manure the top 5 or 6 inches. Our root and green crops can never be over-manured, for they feed in the deep subsoil when in a fit condition. Market gardeners understand this well; and around London they easily grow 70 tons of mangold-wurtzel per acre, and other crops in proportion."

This is downright good sense, and as applicable to the farmers of New South Wales as to those of Great Britain. With respect to the use of sheep, Mr. Mechi says,—"Poor land may be almost immediately made fertile by heavily folding with sheep, consuming £10 or £15 worth per acre of cake, corn, hay, roots, &c., not the produce of the land on which the sheep are placed. Supposing that there should be a loss even of £3 to £5 per acre, great will be the after gain. This system requires capital; but where there is capital, it is by far cheaper than guano or other artificials. Where my forty tons of mangold per acre grew this year, the land was autumn-manured with shed manure at the rate of £20 worth of cake, &c., consumed for every acre manured, and some guano in addition. This is what I call capital farming, as well as farming with sufficient capital. It is the true way to make land pay."

It is true that we now and then hear of the loss of a fine imported bull, but the rewards of breeding pedigree stock are sufficient to meet these contingencies. Mr. Jenkins seems to have no difficulty in selling yearling bulls at 100 guineas each—a price that surely must pay, even though six months of the time they consumed the milk of four cows, as the young stock of the Prospect herd are doing. Judging from the two fine bulls that stopped at Messrs. Dawson and Co.'s new sale yard, on their way from Nepean Towers to Brisbane, the Royal Butterfly and Noble Arthur blood is not disappointing those who have put their faith in it. The red yearling, Royal Butterfly the 13th, was very good in form—better than his more fashionable-coloured fellow-traveller, which has a month's priority.

There are some shorthorn arrivals, and some expected arrivals to notice. Of the latter is a two-year old bull that was highly commended at the Manchester Show of the Royal Agricultural Society; and a yearling bull. They were both bred by Mr. Edmund Lythal, of Radford Hall, Leamington, and are now on their way, by the Hawkesbury, to Eulaurie Station, the property of Mr. R. King. We shall know something about their pedigree when the animals arrive.

Mr. Lavers has left with us a loin of mutton, together with a letter from Mr. Blacket, certifying that it has, while under his care, been exposed to the air for four months. It appears to be in sound condition. The preservation is due to the interpenetration of sulphurous acid gas in the manner described when the patent was first noticed. It is probable that some good might be done under this process if the joint, after being treated to the gas, were sealed from the air with boiling and double-refined tallow. At all events, the efficacy of the system is to be tried on a small scale on the testimony adduced in the following information. The Inspector and Sub-inspector of the Slaughter-houses, together with three carcase butchers, witnessed the process, and report:—"We hereby certify that ten carcases of mutton were subjected by Mr. Lavers to his patented protecting process on Thursday last, at the Glebe Island Abattoirs. They were on this day (February 21) inspected by us, and, although the weather has been unusually hot, the greater part of the joints were in a perfect state of preservation. We have tasted a portion of a loin (one of the above joints), cooked this day, and pronounce it excellent—quite free from any unpleasant colour or taste. We consider the experiment sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a trial of the proof to its fullest extent."

Thursday "last" was the 17th of February, so that the trial extended over five days.

During the interest at present excited relative to meat-preserving, the Goulburn Company will find no difficulty in issuing a new batch of shares, for the purpose of increasing its capital. We hear, too, of two new companies ready to start in Sydney; one to work on Manning and Staiger's process, the other on Appert's. Doubtless, the visit of the Mayor to Homebush and Petersham, for the purpose of selecting the spot of land best adapted for a central market, has had some influence in quickening enterprise in this direction.

Dr. Voelcker's observations upon Mr. Manning's meat, which arrived by the Flying Cloud, are not so favourable as could be desired. The meat, do what the professor of chemistry would with it, was still hard, and retained a strong sulphurous taste. This was just the objection we took to samples of an earlier date, not indeed to its taste, for it was tasteless—it had, as Dr. Voelcker complains, little meat taste, but to its hardness. This quality would unfit it to be served as beef-steak, while its tastelessness would not recommend it for broth or soup. Mr. Manning's letter appended—will show, however, that he had in some degree anticipated the suggestions made by Dr. Voelcker. The process to which the meat inspected by the chemist had been subjected has been modified or abandoned. The strength of the solution has been much reduced, the insides of the tins have been coated with varnish, upon which the chemicals do not act, and altogether a material is produced, which has gained considerable reputation. We have before mentioned the amalgamation of Messrs. Manning and Staiger for the purpose of preserving under a process differing from the one patented by Mr. Manning solely. They have co-operated, we hear, with Messrs. Berkelman and Lambert, of the Rockhampton Boiling-down Establishment for a winter's work, and Mr. Staiger proceeds at once to take charge of the operation.

We give the letter referred to as having appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday:—

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On reading in your paper of this morning a report upon a tin of preserved meat that had been opened in London, I felt much surprised that it should accord so little with the universal testimony in favour of my process which I have received from Europe and from other parts of the world. I think this particular tin of meat so tried must have been an exceptional one, as I might say that the testimonials and letters with respect to the excellence of my meats have been so frequently received by me that I had ceased to place any special value on them.

The analysis at foot of Dr. Voelcker's letter must, I think, have referred to a tin of meat sent through Mr. J. B. Watt, of this city, long ago; and, although it was cured under a process adopted in the first initiation of this business, it was found by experience to be so defective in its results as to have been long since abandoned.

I may further state—though this is already well-known to the public—that still more recent improvements in the process have enabled us (now Manning and Staiger) to pack the fresh meat in *casks*, and to render them free from any defect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES MANNING.

Sydney, 3rd March.

The following facts concerning SUGAR IN QUEENSLAND will be interesting to readers in the sugar districts. The quotation refers to the Mary district:—

The returns from the district, up to the end of December, 1869, show the total area under sugar to be 1260 acres. Of this there were 579 acres cut, which yielded 399 tons of sugar, and 28,000 gallons of rum. We should have liked the return much better if the rum had been less and the sugar more, and believe that the time is not far distant when a description of sugar making will be at work which will give more sugar and less molasses than appears to have been made in the Mary district during the season now closed. But even at 1½ ton to the acre, there is no reason for fear on the part of the Mary cane growers.

The sugar growers of Queensland will soon arrive at the supply of their own wants. They will then have to seek a distant market, and how will they fare in competition? This is an interesting question. There they will have here to contend with a duty of 10 per cent., imposed before sugar growing became a fact. They will have to increase their returns, and economise their process before they will be able to ride in on the Sydney market over such a barrier. The New South Wales growers having to supply a much larger population, will be longer in arriving at the same pitch; but they will reach it before long, and then they will have to consider the question of competition in the open market. We are in receipt of a little pamphlet from Mr. Melmoth Hall, entitled, "Plain Hints to Plain Men, for the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane." It treats of plant canes and rattoons, and lays much stress on drainage. Its contents will be freely used next week.

Not many weeks since attention was drawn to the attempt of a Melbourne company to plant a SUGAR MANUFACTORY ON THE BELLINGER. This company has now issued a prospectus which contains some good names amongst the provisional directors, and the first issue of shares (25,000) is one-eighth part of the entire issue, the company being established when one-fourth of the first issue is subscribed. The company has the offer of far more cane than could be crushed by its machinery, and will, under good management, doubtless meet with good success. We welcome the appearance of capital, come from whence it may. The appearance of this new competitor for saccharine profits has infused fresh vitality in the district, and planting is rapidly proceeding.

It is with much pleasure that we perceive an attempt to resuscitate the Argyle Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The society aims to get a local committee of gentlemen at Sydney for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and exhibits for the forthcoming show to be held on Wednesday, the 23rd March. The object is so desirable that we commend it cordially to our readers. There should be sufficient interest in Argyle to uphold so valuable an institution as this, which pines for the want of the countenance of men of position and influence, not to overshadow it with patronage, but to nourish it, and bring it into the same lively and thriving condition to which the Northern Agricultural Society has reached mainly by the unremitting exertions of a few wealthy and public-spirited men. It is a shame that such a district as Goulburn should be without a thriving society of this kind. This, we hope, is the beginning of better things.

Of the bale of WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND, marked "Clouhie," which did not appear in the now notorious *Class* 5, we have just received intelligence. It was stopped in error by the way. Had it appeared, judging from samples that have been handed to us, not from the bale, but of wool washed at the same time, there is little doubt that Mr. Gunn, of Pikedale, Darling Downs, a well-known squatter of New South Wales, would have won the prize, and redeemed the class from stigma. There was no better sample of washing than what has been handed to us at the late wool show. In quality and condition the sample is excellent. Mr. Gunn favours us with his plan of washing. He says: "The plan adopted in washing is much the same as Mr. Learmonth's, of Ercildoun—namely, hot water softened with soap and soda, finished by cold water spouting. The sheep are not rained on or soaked in cold water first, but put dry into the hot water at a temperature little over a hundred. There are about thirty sheep in the hot bath at once, which contains about 3000 gallons of water, being clean every morning, and renewed at dinner time; at both times a lye of 6 lbs. of soda and three bars of soap being added. The bale is a fair sample of the wash of 50,000 sheep." This free use of soda is to counteract the presence of alum in the water, which has been analysed by Professor Smith. The possession of these facts reminds us of information received some time since to the effect that although requested to state the particulars of the washing process in the certificates, only one of the exhibitors complied. For the purposes of the present inquiry that is going on under the care of Dr. Morris, such particulars are absolutely necessary. It is important that he should know how the different samples of wool were washed, or at all events that those should know who study his complete report. By withholding such facts the exhibitors only frustrate the objects of the society in arriving at conclusions with respect to modes of washing that are at present much desiderated, and by no persons so much as the exhibitors themselves.

METROPOLITAN SALE YARDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The time being now near at which it will be the duty of the Corporation—on the part not alone of the citizens of Sydney, but the people of the colony generally—to select from the various sites offered one that will be most suitable for the general good, I take this opportunity on the part of the graziers, as well as the country buyers, to submit that our interest ought not to be altogether overlooked in this matter. There have been offered for purchase as sale yards to the gentlemen who have been appointed to consider this matter, several sites, including two or three at Petersham, two at Homebush, and one at Haslem Creek, more than one of these being suitable for the general purposes of sales yards, and would answer admirably so far as the convenience of the Sydney buyers is concerned. But there are other elements to be considered besides the mere convenience of the Sydney purchasers, and those are—1st. The number of buyers who come regularly to the metropolitan yards to make their purchases of cattle and sheep from the various towns of the counties of Cumberland, Camden, Illawarra, and Kiama, and indeed, in some instances, beyond these districts. I ask if it would be acting fairly to these to establish the sale yards at the very border of the city of Sydney, particularly when sites more eligible have been offered at Homebush and Haslem Creek. As one interested in the sale of stock, I would respectfully point out that Homebush is more suited to the general bulk of the buyers than any other place, and for many reasons, amongst which I may enumerate the fact of the railway abutting on the proposed sale yards, which makes it a great convenience to country buyers, from the fact of their being enabled to step out of the train to the immediate place of business, and that which is a convenience to them is a convenience also to the Sydney buyer. The interest of the greatest moment still,—which ought not, under any circumstances, to be overlooked, though it is very likely to be, from the apathetic character of those most interested,—is that of the grazier or squatter, whose stock will be placed exactly at the mercy of the buyers by bringing cattle, &c., so near to Sydney as to shut out the possibility of obtaining paddocks in which to keep them, should the prices be unsatisfactory.

It is well known that at the present time, when cattle or sheep are offered for sale, that the auctioneers on behalf of the owners have a discretion—that of withdrawing stock from sale till the more scarce market breaks up the monopoly. In the meantime the agents have tolerably good paddocks in which stock can be fed, and on the subsequent market day possibly the prices range more satisfactory. Now, this alternation, I would point out, will be quite done away with by the establishment of these cattle sale yards in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, where no paddocks can be had, and where the producer will be quite at the mercy of the monopolist. I do therefore hope that, in considering this matter, the Corporation will exercise their own wise judgment, and not permit the interest of the greatest body of those most concerned to be sacrificed.

It is reported that several individuals of great influence have offered sites near Sydney, which they will convey at almost any price, their object being to increase the value of their neighbouring land; and one of my objects in writing this is to put on their guard those whose duty it is to make the final selection, feeling that in a matter of large public importance, such as this is, individual interest ought to be compelled to give way to the general good.

Yours obediently,
GRAZIER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In fairness to Mr. Manning's process of meat preserving, the circumstances under which the sample of meat reported on by Dr. Voelcker was submitted to him should be explained.

The package of meat referred to was sent from Brisbane, and, without our knowledge, was consigned to our Mr. Gilchrist, then supposed to be in London. The letter advising shipment, and containing bill of lading, reached London after Mr. Gilchrist had left, and, with his other private letters, was sent here unopened; the bill of lading was then returned to London, where the meat must have lain for some time unclaimed, and probably not in the best place for its preservation. Under these circumstances, the result in this case cannot be looked on as a fair test of the process adopted by Mr. Manning, but it establishes the efficacy of the agent used as a preservative, and later experience will doubtless have taught the exact proportions which will preserve without overdoing the process, and guard against the error into which a natural over anxiety seems to have led the operator.

We are, your obedient servants,
(Signed) GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Sydney, 4th March, 1870.

The foregoing was written before we saw Mr. Manning's letter of yesterday, which seems to convey an imputation of negligence on the part of our London representative in having substituted some other meat for that received by him per Flying Cloud; and we venture to say that we have no doubt the meat reported on was that shipped by Armour, Woodward, and Co., of Brisbane, per Flying Cloud, as stated in the letter published in Thursday's paper.

Mr. Lang's meat, to which Mr. Manning refers, was sent from Sydney about two years ago, and is referred to in Dr Voelcker's report on the meat per Flying Cloud, when he states that the sample now submitted to him is better than the specimen submitted to him eighteen months ago.

We are as anxious as any one to see the process of meat preserving brought to a successful issue, and it was with much regret we saw the report in Thursday's paper, of the publication of which we had no prior knowledge, and, under the circumstances, we think was inconsiderate.

(Signed) G., W., and Co.

5th March, 1870.

MATE v. NUGENT.

(To the Editor of the Wagga Wagga Express.)

SIR,—I have observed in your issue of Saturday last certain letters published by defendant in this case, in one of which, written by defendant to Messrs. Walsh and Betts, there is the following passage:—"I have received the copy of the following letter from you through Mr. Willans, of Wagga Wagga, who is acting for me without my consent and against my will, since the 4th May, 1869." He also says in a letter to myself, "I have no trust in you." I have, therefore, to ask you to publish this letter to show your readers how opposite to the truth Nugent's assertions are.

This cause, which involved a very serious question in reference to the operation of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, was tried twice at Wagga Wagga. On the first occasion the plaintiff, Mr. Mate, merely put in evidence a grant from the Crown, bearing a date subsequent to Nugent's first selection, and the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Faucett) told the jury there was no higher title known, and that they should find for the plaintiff. He also requested them to add to their verdict if in their opinion Nugent had complied with the Act, and they found he had done so, and the Judge having reserved the points taken, the full Court afterwards set aside the verdict. Mr. Mate then took the preliminary steps to appeal to the Privy Council against this decision, which he afterwards abandoned. He subsequently brought a new action of ejectment, and Nugent asked me to defend this action, as he said I had fought his battle well in the first. I told him Mr. Mate's case now was that the land was subject to his pre-emptive right, and if he proved that it was so, he (Nugent) would be evicted. He said he would never let Mr. Mate get the land, and he pressed me to defend, which I did. His proofs were advised by Mr. M. H. Stephen, and Mr. Pilcher, barrister, was retained by me specially for the defence at Wagga Wagga. Mr. Mate proved step by step his right to pre-emptive purchase, and the verdict was in his favour, but the Judge again reserved points of law. Nugent was very indignant and violent at this, and I advised him strongly, as I had on many occasions before, to seek compensation from the Government. In fact, I had long previously, in presence of Nugent, put Mr. Macleay, our member, in possession of all the facts, and he was ever ready, and still is, to assist his claim in every way. Nugent, after the second trial, asked me still to go on and obtain a new trial if possible. At first I was unwilling to do this, but at the solicitation of Nugent I did apply for a new trial, at considerable outlay to myself, and which was unsuccessful. Up to this time, until both causes were finally disposed of, Nugent had apparently trust in me. As to my acting against his consent from the 4th May, 1869, this is simply false, as the following letter from Nugent, dated 21st June, 1869, will show:—

"Tarcutta Creek, June 21, 1869.

"W. Willans, Wagga Wagga.

"Dear Sir,—I have commenced to work on the road between Berambula and Lower Tarcutta. I will be some weeks; if you have to write to me, it would be best to direct in care of A. Bannantyne, Berambula, for me.

"Yours, &c.,
"PATRICK NUGENT."

I had occasion to write to Nugent afterwards to Tarcutta, and when Messrs. Walsh and Betts sent their letter of the 3rd February, I sent Nugent a copy, which has called forth the publication of the correspondence in the *Border Post*. It is rather hard, therefore, under these circumstances, when a considerable sum is due to me for expenditure alone in this case, to be held up to the public by a man like Nugent, as an attorney who would act without his client's consent, or one in whom there was no trust to be reposed.

Yours obediently,
W. WILLANS.

ORANGES, though dearer in England, are largely consumed in the French capital. Of course many are bad, turn sour, and, for other reasons being unfit for food, are thrown into the streets. But though thus condemned they are not lost. The ragpickers pounce upon them and carry them home. They wash the oranges and then place them in a tub of water to be macerated. Fermentation soon begins, and then the liquid is placed in a stone bottle, sugar is added, and the whole is corked down. When the fermentation has strength to blow the cork out the liquid is dubbed Champange Mouffetard, and among the poor of the Rue Mouffetard neighbourhood it has a steady sale. It is the Veuve Cliquot of little nurses. We hope it may be all consumed in Paris, and not be exported to England.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—March 5.

City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Devore, Mrs. Richards and 2 children, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Cordner, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Sampson and 2 children, Mrs. Fochao, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mrs. Stratton, Miss Broughton, Miss Parker, Miss Keegan, Miss M'Kenzie, Miss Dixon, Miss Simson, Rev. R. Laishley, Dr. Keenan, Mr. and Metie, Messrs. Burton, R. Towns, jun., H. G. Stuckey, J. R. Davidson, E. Butler, Young, Cooper, L. Park, Hewitt, Parnell, J. Coates, S. Jones, C. Lawrence, N. Thompson, G. James, C. Thompson, E. Sheridan, H. Fowler, Teece, C. Oliver, J. Penny, E. Gregory, D. Gregory, J. Butler, Roberts, D. Robinson, Iceton, W. Couche, J. Robertson, Heincke, Jaffray, Peppin, Gardiner, Waldron, A. M'Kenzie, J. Bennett, and 40 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

March 6.

Tien Tsin, barque, 280 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 2nd instant. Captain, agent.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Clark, from Melbourne 2nd instant via Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Codlin, Mrs. Moyes, Mrs. Monew, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Middleton and child, Mrs. Wall, Miss Wall, Miss E. Wall, Miss M. Wall, Miss Macrotty, Miss Nicholson, Messrs. Wall, Vetsey, Dymock, Swan, Schofield, Peak, King, Fitzpatrick, Huxtable, A. Smith, Clement, Morney, H. R. James, Tong, Sainty, and 35 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Eliza Firth, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Smith, from Maryborough 23rd ultimo. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—March 4.

Clayme[illegible], for Newcastle.
Pioneer, for Newcastle.

March 5.

Amy Robsart, for Maryborough.
Ellesmere, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 6.

Kate, for Auckland; Far Away, for a whaling voyage; Mary Campbell, for Melbourne; Coara, for Newcastle; Jane, for Broad Sound; Mary Anne Wilson, for Hongkong; Hannah Newton, for Port Mackay; Sylph, for Howe's Island; Canaan, for London; Wave of Life, for Cleveland Bay; City of Melbourne (s.), for Auckland; Agnes Irving (s.), New England (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—March 5.

Canaan, ship, 840 tons, Captain Wilson, for London. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Master Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Garforth, Miss Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Street, Masters Street (2), Miss Street, Mr. E. P. Burnes.

Hannah Newton, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Willing, for Broad Sound. Passengers—Messrs. G. Gee and W. Brown.

Sylph, ketch, 17 tons, Captain Crawford, for Howe's Island, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 5.

Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 110 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 10 calves, 6 coops fowls, 8 cases eggs; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 151 bales hay, 12 hides, 60 bags maize, 17 bags onions, 7 pigs, 33 bags potatoes, 8 baskets prawns, 11 hogsheads tallow, 90 bags wheat, 8 bales wool, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 5.

Perseverance (s.), for Tweed River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Atalanta, for Clyde River; Dairymaid, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—March 5.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 35 bars iron, Ward, Brothers; 2 boiler plates, 1 case steel, J. Keep; 6 cases slates, 30 empty kegs, E. Lowther; 1 case, W. G. Ainsworth; 17 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 1 cask, J. and G. Harris; 2 cases, Buller and Sons; 250 cases wine, 35 boxes raisins, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 15 cases, J. Jacobs; 15 bales bags, C. Tennant; 12 cases, W. Maddock; 1 case, Sandon; 1 case, Jolly; 10 cases, Barker and Co.; 1 package, Brown; 100 boxes soap, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, G. H. Wilson; 4 packages, J. Berkeley; 1 box, Dickson and Duncan; 1 case, Woods and Co.; 5 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case, Cranin; 17 cases cigars, Daniell, King, and Co.; 128 packages, W. H. Ariell; 1 bag seed, Hall, Brothers; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 cases cigars, E. T. Penfold; 1 case, Thomson and Giles; 5 packages, B. Cocks; 3 packages, Farmer and Co.; 50 packages, T. Edens; 103 packages ironware, Sparrow; 148 packages ironware, Brooks and Foster; 1 case ale, C. Roberts; 8 cases, Hebblewhite; 1 case, J. Hanks; 56 bundles iron, J. Partridge; 1 case, Wittkowski; 5 cases, Union Bank; 1 case, Cowan and Co.; 2 cases, Jerens; 1 horse, Devery; 18 boiler-plates, A. S. N. Co.; 50 cases vestas, 2 pianos, 4 cases, 25 three-quarter boxes tobacco, Order; and about 350 packages general merchandise for transhipment to the City of Melbourne (s.), for Auckland.

March 6.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 200 bags potatoes, 166 empty cases, Sainty; 1 bale, R. Towns and Co.; 1 box, E. Kum; 10 cases old tom, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 1 case merchandise, Maxwell; 10 bags corks, Parbury, Brothers; 177 butter tubs, Nipper and See; 9 empty cases, H. Griffiths; 12 empty cases, Hargreaves; 28 bales hemp, A. Forsyth; 31 bundles, Williams and Co.; 25 coils lead pipe, M'Ilwraith; 65 trunks boots, Callaghan and Son; 119 bags onions, Brown; 10 empty cases, Griffiths; 1 case hats, Brown; 34 bags onions, M'Kanny. From Twofold Bay: 39 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 12 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, Order.

Eliza Firth, from Maryborough: 90,000 feet pine, Order.

EXPORTS.—March 5.

Canaan, for London: 363 bales wool, 3656 ingots copper, Read and Co.; 169 bales wool, 207 casks tallow, 7 bales skins, 39 kegs butter, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 396 bales 1 pocket wool, 8 bales cotton, 13 bales skins, T. and J. Skinner; 68 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 86 bales wool, J. B. Rundle; 30 bales wool, 90 casks cocoanut oil, 310 bags copper, Campbell and Co.; 330 bales wool, J. Walisch; 108 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 31 bales wool, Haigh and Son; 163 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 14 bales wool, Gilfillan and Co.; 112 bales wool, G. Thorne; 64 bales wool, Greville and Co.; 97 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 148 bales wool, 4 bales cotton, Irwin and Turner; 10 bales wool, Mackay and Caswell; 236 packages wine, Parbury, Brothers; 18 packages wine, Cattell and Co.; 58 casks tallow, 2 tons bones, R. B. Read; 25 casks tallow, Brown and Co.; 296 casks tallow, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 casks, T. T. Jones; 46 bales leather, Saddington and Sons. Recapitulation: 2098 bales 1 pocket wool, 99 casks cocoanut oil, 310 bags copra, 3656 ingots copper, 255 packages wine, 582 casks tallow, 12 bales cotton, 46 bales leather, 39 kegs butter, 2 tons bones, 13 bales skins, 3 casks.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton: 37 packages brandy, 30 cases geneva, 5 packages tobacco, 5 cases schnapps, 3 quarter-casks rum, 59 bags sugar, 60 packages tea, 20 boxes candles, 28 packages beer, 20 bags flour, 25 packages, Frazer and Co.; 5 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 case cigars, 13 packages tobacco, 3 cases vestas, 3 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 6 packages, F. H. Trouton; 2 cases, G. Wall; 1 package, Duguid and Co.; 2 cases, W. Maddock; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 9 packages, J. Hughes; 1 case, M. Moss and Co.; 5 packages, W. Love and Co.; 30 bales wire, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 60 coils wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 121 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 4 packages, R. Stagen; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 5 packages, F. Cox; 2 cases, Zuccani; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, J. Keep; 11 packages, Mort and Co.; 190 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 1 roll leather, J. Wilson; 4 packages seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.; 4 packages, C. Maloney; 1 case, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 15 cases fruit, 1 case, H. Griffiths; 110 bags potatoes, 36 bags onions, 41 cases fruit, R. Veevye; 1 package, Butler, Brothers; 3 packages, R. Elliott; 1 package wheels, 1 package, Thompson and Giles; 17 cases fruit, J. Pope; 3 packages, E. Hughes; 1 horse, Row; 1 dray, Parker; 11 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 25 bales hay, 60 bags potatoes, J. Healey; 15 bags potatoes, 10 cases jam, Jones and Flanagan; 26 bags potatoes, 3 packages geese, Madden and Co.; 3 cases, Elliott, Brothers.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 146 packages tea, Meyerfeld and Co.; 1 cask coffee, 40 packages tea, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 bags flour, 5 bags sugar, 1 package tea, 1 package, Towns and Co.; 41 packages drapery, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 5 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 90 pieces copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 5 packages, W. Love and Co.; 30 packages tea, 2 kegs barley, 2 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 packages, W. E. Davey; 3 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 6 packages tea, J. Bardsley; 1 package, E. Row and Co.; 3 cases, Myers and Solomon; 20 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 83 bars iron, 12 grindstones, 65 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Eastway and Son; 1 case, E. Davis; 45 cart boxes, 23 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 1 case, E. Perry and Co.; 52 cases fruit, Woodward; 1 bale leather, T. W. Eady; 24 bags salt, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 1 package, Murray, Dunlop, and Co.; 1 package, J. Abrahams; 3 kegs butter, J. Graham; 22 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 18 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 1 case, Cowan and Co.; 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 4 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 7 packages, E. Row and Co.; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 1 horse, Elliott; 4 cases fruit, Walsh; 17 cases fruit, Andrews; 11 kegs butter, T. M'Caffrey; 1 case, Levick and Co.; 7 kegs butter, H. Labat; 1 cask butter, 25 bags oats, 5 cases fruit, 1 case cheese, J. Cameron; 5 kegs butter, W. Hezlett; 7 bags oats, 6 bags barley, J. Healey; 4 cases, E. Tebbutt; 30 bags potatoes, Jones and Flanagan; 12 bags potatoes, 33 bags oats, Nipper and See; 60 bags potatoes, 9 cases fruit, 7 kegs butter, F. Gibbons; 1 buggy, Gibson.

Hannah Newton, for Broad Sound: 6 packages brandy, 22 cases wine, 20 cases whisky, 25 cases beer, 36 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 30 packages tobacco, 2 packages, E. T. Penfold; 20 cases geneva, 25 packages tea, 39 bags sugar, 2 tanks, 11 packages, Frazer and Co.; 20 cases brandy, 3 hogsheads rum, 5 cases powder, 20 packages tea, 10 packages, Wolfen and Co.; 34 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 40 coils wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 36 packages, J. Keep; 10 cases jam, E. Lowther; 28 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 20 sacks flour, S. Thompson and Co.; 3245 bushels maize, J. L. Haynes; 20 sacks 200 quarter-sacks flour, Beilby and Scott; 11 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 14 cheeses, 20 bags onions, 7 packages, J. M'Kanney; 19 ovens, 32 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 13 cheeses, Blow and Walsh.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Kate, this day, at noon; and the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Hobart Town.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), and New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 5: City of Hobart (s.), 363 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town; Meteor, barque, 270 tons, Captain Browning, for Fiji; Sylph, ketch, 17 tons, Captain Crawford, for Howe Island.

Messrs. R. Towns and Co. have just completed fitting out the barque Faraway as a whaler, and she is now in the stream, ready for sea. She is, in every respect, a staunch ship, and considerable expense has been incurred to render her an efficient vessel for this peculiar service. Captain Cleveland goes in command.

The brig Australia and schooners Helen and Caledonia, which had been detained in Broken Bay from the 26th ultimo, put to sea on Friday night, and were reported still to be off the Bay on Saturday morning.

The City of Adelaide (s.), arrived from Melbourne on Saturday, at 7 p.m. Captain Walker reports having left the Railway pier, Sandridge, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday; cleared the Heads at 6.30 p.m.; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3.30 a.m. on Friday, and Gabo Island at 9.26 p.m. same day. Experienced light variable winds to Gabo Island, and light head airs and calms to Montague Island, and from thence moderate southerly breeze. Fine weather prevailed during the first and middle part of the passage, and thick and rainy the latter part. The New South Wales team of cricketers returned by the City of Adelaide.

The Melbourne Steamship Company's (s.) You Yangs, Captain J. R. Clark left Port Phillip Heads at 7 p.m. on the 3rd instant, arrived in Twofold Bay at 7 a.m. on the 5th, to 4 in cargo and sailed for Sydney at 9 a.m.; passed Cape St. George at 9 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 5.0 a.m. on the 6th. Experienced light variable weather to Montague Island and fresh S.S.E. weather the remainder of the passage. Passed the Dandenong (s.), at 10 p.m. on the 4th 50 miles S.W. of Gabo Island.

The clipper barque Tien Tsin, from Launceston, has made a splendid passage of four days.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.—Armistice, barque, Irvine, from Geelong.
March 4.—James Hannell, barque, Gibson, from Sydney.
March 4.—Ellina, Dutch barque, Von Aalst, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Fairfield, ship, Fielding, for Wallaroo, with 780 tons coal.
March 4.—Albertina, schooner, Ahier, for Nelson, with 275 tons coal.
March 4.—Galatea, schooner, Jamison, for Melbourne, with 240 tons coal.
March 4.—Indus, barque, Rogers, for Dunedin, with 570 tons coal.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The south and south-east gales that have swept along our seaboard for the last eight days have, unfortunately, left sad records of their violence. By a telegram received from Nelson Bay (Port Stephens), on Saturday morning, we are informed of the total wreck of the steamer Trio, 120 tons, at Seal Rock Bay, near Sugar Loaf Point. The master and crew arrived at Nelson Bay in a boat, at 10 o'clock on Friday night, and left there for Sydney at 4·10 a.m. on Saturday morning. The Trio was owned by the firm of Messrs. John Booth and Co., and was on her passage from the Manning to Sydney with a cargo of timber. She has lately been undergoing extensive repairs, having been supplied with new boilers, &c., at an expense of £1000. She is insured in the National for £1000. At present, although the telegraphic information is to the effect that she is a total loss, this part of the report is doubted. Last night intelligence was received respecting the total loss of the schooner Flying Fish, 37 tons, owned by Mr. P. O'Doud, and ketch Isle of Thanet, 28 tons, D. M'Kinlay owner. These vessels went ashore at Port Stephens on Saturday night last, and were reported as fast breaking up. The schooner Amh rat and brig Drover, which left Newcastle on the 4th instant, lost the greater portion of their canvas, but have arrived safely in port. The wind has been shifting from S.W. to E.S.E., and is still from the eastern quarter. During the forenoon of the 5th instant, although in the early morning there was every indication of a break in the weather, the wind freshened up to a strong gale, and up to 5 a.m. yesterday blew with fearful violence, attended with torrents of rain. The sea on the coast is reported by arrivals as being very high, but is now going down, although the weather still looks threatening.

It is also reported by the Diamantina (s.), that on her passage to the Macleay River the ketch Amity was seen running south off Seal Rocks on the night of the 3rd instant, apparently in a battered condition.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 1.—Avoca (s.), City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Celestia, from Brisbane; Omega, from Newcastle; Tasmanian from Quebec.
March 2.—Day Spring, from South Sea Islands.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—Avoca (s.), for Galle; Saveraake, George Kendall St. Sauveur, for Newcastle.
March 2.—Alexandra, Layard, Ocean Bride, Ann, Alexander, R. P. Buck, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

March 2.—Cid, 250, Bourgeois, for Sydney, with part of original cargo from Charante.

THE SHIP ELIZA BURNED IN HOBSON'S BAY.

The fine ship Eliza, of 1378 tons, which was to have sailed at noon yesterday for Baker's Island for guano, caught fire at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was burned to the water's edge. The watchman on board thought that there was something burning and saw smoke coming from the forehatch. The alarm was immediately given, and Captain Patching, the commander, and his crew, quickly turned out and efforts were made to discover the whereabouts of the fire, and if possible get it under. Smoke was also observed issuing through the main hatchway and it was taken off, but immediately replaced in consequence of the volume of smoke which came forth. This was done presumably to keep air from the fire, but all exertions were of little use, the forehatch could not be meddled with, and the pumps were useless, as the men could not live in the smoke and work them. As nothing could be done to save the vessel, the boats were lowered and all hands were engaged in saving the cabin furniture, the stores, and whatever other property they could. By this time the flames were coming from the fore part of the vessel. The water police boat, the harbour master's boat, and the Customs' boat were soon in attendance, lending valuable aid, and trying to scuttle the ship. Captain Payne, of H.M.S. Nelson, came with a torpedo, which was put under the stern, but by some mischance it did not explode, and another was sent for. The fire was now making extensive ravages, and in the very heat of it the foremast, main topgallantmast, and mizenmast, rolled over the side. The Thermopylæ's men, and the crews of other vessels in harbour, lent such timely assistance in saving property that all the cabin furniture and stores of the vessel were rescued, and when the Nelson's boat got back another torpedo was placed under the bow of the Eliza with considerable difficulty and danger, as the bowsprit was on fire and fell into the water just clear of the boat in which Captain Payne and the men were working. The torpedo soon went off, making a large hole in the bow of the burning vessel, and in a few minutes the Eliza went down. But now another difficulty presented itself. The ship was drawing 16 feet, and when on the bottom was only sunk 4 feet, so that a portion of the hull was above water. This continued to burn until a late hour in the afternoon. There was no cargo on board of the vessel, which is a very fortunate circumstance, as there can be but little doubt if there had been all would have been lost. The Thermopylæ and Sumatra, the nearest ships to the Eliza, were towed further out into the stream, but as there was little or no wind, the danger of ignition was not very great. The vessel was in beautiful order for sea, having been repaired since she was in port, being fitted with new spars, &c. She was about one-third of a mile from the Sandridge pier when the fire was discovered. Thirty sheep, which were in the hold, were burned to death. A quantity of hay was on board, so the cause of the fire may have been spontaneous combustion. Unpleasant rumours, however, are about, connecting the origin of the fire with certain refractory seamen of the crew. The vessel will be sold this afternoon, at Lloyd's rooms, at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of whom it may concern.—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S.S. Avoca, from Sydney, arrived in the bay yesterday forenoon, in command of Captain A. B. Farquhar, the mails being in charge of Commander H. Nelson, R.N. The Avoca cleared Sydney Heads at 20 minutes to 10 a.m. on the 26th ultimo; passed Gabo Island at 20 minutes to 6 a.m. on the 28th; rounded Wilson's Promontory at a quarter-past 11 p.m. the same day; and arrived at her anchorage in Hobson's Bay at half-past 11 a.m. yesterday. From Sydney to Cape Howe the Avoca encountered a very heavy southerly gale, with a high head sea and rain, but on the remainder of the passage she experienced fine weather. After taking on board her mails, gold, specie, and general cargo, and embarking passengers, she left the bay at a quarter to 3 p.m., very little delay having taken place in getting all necessary arrangements completed to enable her to leave. The following is a list of passengers and gold:—For Point de Galle: Mrs. Chevalier, Mr. Antelini, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wenzel, Mr. J. G. C. Thompson, and Mr. Mitchell's female European servant. For Bombay: Miss L. Lunny and Miss Irving. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, 2 children, and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. John Cumming, junior, Miss Burrow, Mr. and Mrs. Guesdon, Messrs. Fenwick, W. A. Benn, T. Randall, F. A. Du Cros, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lyons, Messrs. Rolland (2), and Mr. Mitchell. For Shanghai: Mr. Price. For Marseilles: Captain M'Gillivray and Mr. E. Schiess. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Cobley and European female servant. 79 packages gold (containing 100,479 oz. 14 dwt. 18 grs.), 15 boxes specie (containing 27,357½ sovereigns.—*Argus*, March 2.

Fresh tracks of men and a dog were seen on Saturday at Johanna Bay, between Cape Otway and the place where the Marie Gabrielle was wrecked. The party of six who saw them were short of provisions, and could not follow up the tracks, but they believe them to have been made by a number of South Sea Islanders who came ashore with Captain Blanchard, and who were supposed to have perished in the scrub. It is possible, however, that they may be yet alive, and that they may be subsisting on fish and roots.—*Argus*, March 2.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

February 28.—Rangatira (s.), from Melbourne.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 5.

179 packages stores, P. and O. Company
3 bales carpets, Hodgson and Albery
1543 pieces deals, H. Moore
97 packages drapery, R. Gray and Son
1 case leather, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
15 packages ale, Peate and Harcourt
53 packages drapery, Perks and Co.
2000 cases geneva, 5 quarter-casks ginger wine, 1 case glassware, 5 cases corks, 10 quarter-casks brandy, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
50 packages vinegar, 250 bundles wire, 88 drums soda, 16 cases iron, 292 casks soda crystals, 8 casks blasting powder, 20 casks sulphate of soda, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
15 hams, H. S. Bird
1 case leather, T. Harris
8 cases leather, J. Clinch
1 case perfumery, 80 packages apothecaries' wares, E. Row and Co.
179 packages brandy, 20 hogsheads rum, Parbury, Brothers
14 bales blankets, 45 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
12 cases shot, 27 kegs nails, 15 cases iron, 11 packages merchandise, Dalton, Brothers
7 bags seed, Cobb and Co.
220 packages brandy, 200 cases iron, Frazer and Co.
45 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
29 drums paint, Eldred and Spence
500 bags potatoes, Barker and Co.
1 case leather, M. Moloney
2 cases cartridges, B. Pedrotten
82 bushels wheat, E. Finlayson
1 case books, Gordon and Gotch
242 bushels malt, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
4 packages drapery, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

PORT MACQUARIE.

SAILED.

March 4.—Diamantina (s.), for Macleay River.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney, 7 a.m.
March 5.—Ballina (s.), from Sydney, 7 a.m.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Queensland (s.), from Northern ports.
March 5.—Lady Young (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.—Murray (s.), from Port Albert; Restless, from Wallaroo; Ole Moller, Norwegian, from Tonsbery, via Deal; Victoria, from Warrnambool; Christina Thompson, from Belfast; Pet, from Port Macdonnell.
March 5.—Tower Hill, from Belfast; Formosa, from Newcastle; Western (s.), from Portland; Claud Hamilton (s.), from New Zealand; Hindoo, from the Baltic, via Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Bessie, for Tomahawk River; Tamar (s.), for Launceston; Rob Roy (s.), for Portland.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 5.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Moderate and cloudy.
	Noon.	E.S.E.	Strong and raining.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
March 6.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and ditto.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
DAWSON AND CO.—At Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Sheep.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Wethers.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Fat Cattle.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, Fat and Store Cattle.
BAKER AND SHORT.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
S. LEVIN.—At 145, Pitt-street, at half-past 10, Office Furniture, Fitter, and Sundries.
J. MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Furniture, Crockery, Pigeon-house, Cooking-stove, &c.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Bedding, China, Crockery, Clothing, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Counters, Glass Cases, Mangles, &c.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 5.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Raining			Calm. Raining
Grafton	Calm. Raining			Thunders[illegible]
Glen Innes	SE. Cloudy			NE. Raining
Inverell	Calm. Fine			NE. Raining
Armidale	E. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine			
Murrurundi	NE. Stormy			NE. Like storm
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Thunderstorm.
Maitland	Calm. Drizzling			SW. Thunderstorm.
Port Stephens	N. Cloudy, no [illegible]			SW. Showery
Newcastle	S. Dull			SSW. Showery
Barranjuee				S., strong. Raining
Windsor	S. Raining			S. Raining
Sydney	S. Cloudy			S. Showery
South Head	SE. Cloudy			SE. Raining
Wollongong	S. Raining			S. Raining
Kiama	S. Raining			S. Raining
Mt. Victoria	Calm. Raining			E. Raining
Bathurst	E. Cloudy			SE. Stormy
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Thunderstorm
Merriwa				Calm. Thunderstorm
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Showery
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Showery
Orange	Calm. Dull			Calm. Showery
Forbes	Calm. Overcast			SW. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Raining
Wagga Wagga	S. Overcast			S. Fine
Urana	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Deniliquin				S. Fine
Hay				S. Fine
Moulamein	WSW. Fine, fresh			SW. Fine
Balranald				SW. Cloudy
Euston	SW. Fine, fresh			WSW. Fine
Wentworth	SW. Fine, f[illegible]			S. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy			S. Raining
Braidwood	Calm. Cloudy			S. Raining
Araluen	Calm. Fine			S. Raining
Moruya	Calm. Raining			SE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Bombala				
Cooma	Calm. Dull			Calm. Cloudy
Eden				SW., strong. Dull
Yass	Calm. Like rain			W. Raining
Gundagai	Calm. Like rain			Calm. Cloudy
Tumut				Calm. Cloudy
Kiandra				Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Victoria.				
Melbourne	SSE. Fine	30.184	61	
Queenscliff	S. Overcast	30.17	60	
Cape Schanck	S. Cloudy	29.99	60	
Cape Otway	S. Cloudy	29.944	62	
Portland	S. Dull	30.300	64	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1866.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m., Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

March 4th 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Wind Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	29.997	71.3	88	E.	0.1	5	10	0.20	2.5
p.m. 3	.932	73.4	91	E.S.E.	0.2	7	10		
„ 9	.955	71.4	97	E.	0.0	0	10		4.0
Mean ..	29.96	72.0	92.0		0.1	4	10.0		3.3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0.011.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum .... 74.9 | Sun—maximum 101.8
Minimum .... 68.0 | Grass—minimum 65.8

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 72.7.

Total rainfall from January 1st to March 5th = 6.83 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49.81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 5th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Stations	Height in feet above mean sea level	Barometer (at 9 a.m.)	Temperature in shade	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force	Cloudy sky	Max. in shade (for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum in shade	Rain
Sydney	155	29.919	71.5	93	S.		10	74.9	70.9	0.08
Newcastle	109	29.758	72.2	94	S.	4.0	10	80.5	80.5	0.02
Eden	107									
Kiandra	4640									
Deniliquin	410									

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH 7TH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	5.53	6.20	New Moon	2nd
Moon	10.5 a.m.	9.9 p.m.	First quarter	10th
Mercury	3.49 a.m.	5.17 p.m.	Full Moon	17th
Venus	4.45 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	Last quarter	24th
Mars	6.3 a.m.	6.31 p.m.		
Jupiter	10.44 a.m.	9.14 p.m.	Moon's age, 4.7 days.	
Saturn	11.50 p.m.	1.56 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 11h. 8m., p.m. 11h. 25m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant. March, 1870.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

Much has been said of late as to the preference to be given to Specific Duties over Ad Valorem duties, especially as regards their diminished liability to evasion. There is no form of tax, however, that is not liable to evasion, and in the American Custom-house some considerable roguery has lately been discovered by which the revenue has been cheated. Coffee and sugar, both of which are subject to a heavy specific duty, have been smuggled not by night, and by running cargoes into out-of-the-way nooks, but through the Custom-house and in broad daylight. The process is very simple. The weighing officer is bribed. He is the only person that requires to be treated with. Nobody has checked his work, and all the rest of the process is regular enough. The bags being of a certain weight are entered as of a less weight, and passed by the weigher at the figure agreed upon. Inquiry has shown that the game has been carried on for some time, and the revenue has been a considerable loser. Some compensation has been found in the confiscation of cargoes, and the parties to the transaction have been marked. All will probably now go well for a time.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on these disclosures, says that the preference given to specific duties, where they are practicable, is to be "found in the protectionist crotchet that there is a better chance for home industries when the amount of duty is fixed than when it fluctuates according to value." The writer, however, is an advocate for ad valorem duties, and defends their superiority on the ground that the merchants as a body deal fairly with the Government. But this makes it all the worse for them if others of their class are less honourable, and are able by cheating the Government to undersell them. The writer, however, is probably correct in saying that American protectionists have a decided preference for specific duties where they are practicable, and the preference may not be without reason. Protectionists who have laboured to secure legislation favourable to their own trades are naturally anxious that the duties should be real and not fictitious; it is to their interest that the Customs duties should not be evaded, and as they are probably well versed in all the tricks of trade, it may be a result of their experience that they believe in the greater stringency of specific than of ad valorem duties. To defraud the revenue under a system of specific duties requires concert between two or more parties, and one of them must be an official. This is more or less difficult, and it has always to be highly paid for, and is in perpetual danger of discovery. Fraud under the ad valorem system requires nothing but a lax conscience in the person who declares the value.

There may be also another reason why American protectionists should bestow this preference on specific duties. Many commodities fluctuate greatly in price, as, for instance, wool, the decline in which has of late years been a painful Australian experience. To the protected American wool-grower, such a decline is a double misfortune; for it enables the importer—who is his detestation—to buy in the market of the world, at a cheaper [illegible] wool is taxed ad valorem, it relieves him of part of the duty. For when wool can be bought at a shilling a pound which formerly cost two shillings, the same actual amount of duty will cover an import of twice the quantity. A fixed duty tends to correct what to the protectionist is the misfortune of general abundance. Abundance is generally synonymous with cheapness, and to the consumer cheapness is a blessing; but the interests of the consumer are never regarded by the protectionist. Protected industries are based on certain calculations of profits derivable if competition is more or less shut off. These calculations are disturbed when the amount of foreign competition is not kept at the prescribed standard. It is through the gates of the Custom house that this evil can flow in; and under the ad valorem system, those gates open widest when the imported commodities are cheapest. The exact opposite of this is best adapted to the protective policy, viz. a sliding scale, in virtue of which the duty should rise as the price falls, and fall as the price rises. This tends, more than any other arrangement, to keep the price of a duty-paid import steady. But in default of such a system, which is too complicated to be generally applicable, a fixed duty is better suited to the protective system than an ad valorem duty.

Those American economists who prefer the ad valorem duties argue that they are intrinsically fairer—that under them the costly articles used by the rich pay more duty than the cheaper articles produced by the poor, whereas under a specific duty the tax falls with an unfair pressure on the cheaper commodities. For the same reason, it is urged that the profit is greater on the local production of the cheaper sort of commodities than it is on the dearer, and that therefore, so far as the duty acts protectively, it tends unduly to stimulate a preference for the production of inferior qualities. These objections are both sound, but the whole question is only one as to the balance of disadvantages; and the mischiefs of any tax have simply to be compared with the mischiefs of a proposed substitute.

Another objection urged is, that the specific system is ill adapted to soft goods and other imports where there is a great range in the values—that to charge by weight or measurement on the coarsest and finest fabrics is a clumsy and barbarous contrivance. In America, both specific and ad valorem duties are contemporaneously levied; and, therefore, it is easy to adapt each form of taxation to the commodities which, on the whole, are most suited to it, or even to levy both in a limited degree on the same article. But the point is deserving of consideration where, as in this colony, the public is asked to say whether all specific duties are not better than a combination of the two sorts.

In America, the real puzzle is not what shall be taxed, or how severe the tax shall be, but what are the limits beyond which Customs duties cannot be levied, and also what is the point at which there is the maximum both of revenue and protection. The two objects are, to a certain extent, inconsistent, but up to a certain point they can both be secured. If the protection was absolute, there could be no revenue; if the revenue was at its maximum there could be no protection. But by partial concession on both accounts each gains something, and the consumer is the victim.

The duties in Canada are heavier than they are in this colony, and yet it is said that the article of clothing, for instance, is so much cheaper in the British colony than in the States that an American citizen living anywhere near the border can cross into Canada, get a new suit, and pay all his travelling expenses out of the saving in price. This must be a good thing for the Canadian outfitters, and at the same time it indicates that smuggling must be a profitable trade.

The American protective system is obviously at present in a transition state, and even public opinion is beginning to be more hesitant about it than used to be the case. When the duties were moderate, the universal prosperity covered all the defects of the system, but now that it has been pushed to an extreme those defects are more visible, and the particular classes who suffer are getting less patient. But the need for revenue is so great that if all the leading American politicians were converted to Free Trade principles to-morrow they could not carry those principles into action. Till the war debt is cleared off there must be heavy Customs duties, and those duties must have a protective effect, whether intentionally or not. But President Grant hopes to see the debt extinguished in less than twenty years, and, as it declines, the need for revenue will decline too; and then will come a great struggle with the Protectionist party, who never surrender a duty once secured if they can possibly help it.

It has happened in Queensland pretty much as we expected. Upon trial, the Polynesian labour element has lost its charm; and the public prints that were rampantly indignant at the part this journal took in the matter concur in the use of some such words respecting it as these:—"On pastoral stations Polynesian labourers have been found to be of little use, and on plantations are employed as a make-shift only for something better. Some of them make pretty good servants, but as a rule they are ill adapted to the purposes designed for them. Guided by the light of experience, employers would much prefer to have European labour, could it be obtained at a moderate cost, and always to be had when wanted. The Polynesians are not always to be depended upon, and it seems that the supply of good working hands obtainable amongst the South Sea Islands by fair means is very much smaller than at one time was thought would have been the case."

It turns out then, that, with the exception of a few cases, the bulk of the population from the Islands is unfit for employment in Queensland. The Islanders are too gregarious in their habits for shepherds, too indifferent of work, and its results, for plantation labourers. Their employment necessitates the employment of a great many white gangers, who, if they coerce the men by blows, are apt to provoke retaliation, and yet find it difficult to get them along at a steady labourer's pace without. It was long ago maintained by us that men who had been kidnapped—as some doubtless have been—or carried away from their homes under engagements that were thought to be for one year and turned out to be for three, as has been the fate of very many more, they would not work at a remunerative pace, save under a coercive system; and this is what the employment of Polynesian labour must lead to if continued under the present Act. Facts have verified the prediction. We have it on the testimony of more than one employer of black labour in Queensland that the overseers could do nothing with some of the men without the stick and the whip. A resort to such measures at the present early stage of the proceedings would, of course, be found repulsive to the gentlemanly feelings of the masters; but in time the edge of these feelings would be blunted by the necessities of the case. It is astonishing how soon the conscience is reconciled to very questionable acts. The slave-holders of Virginia, in the 17th century, published an edifying apology for the importation of negroes, and defended themselves on religious grounds—they were inaugurating a grand Christianising process; slavery, in fact, was to be a sort of missionary college, whence converted negroes were to return to their country, and there, as suns in their several social circles, were to ray out the reforming influences of Christianity until the bush of savagery was transformed into the cultured garden of civilised life.

There would have been little need for us to meddle in this matter at all had the introduction of Polynesian labourers been merely an economical consideration. We felt sure that, so long as the coloured labourer did not know the value of his work, a cheap bargain might be driven with him, but that this doubtful advantage on the part of the white man would be not for long, and further that, when it ended, coloured labour of this sort would prove more expensive than good European labour, which could be used in conjunction with machinery as no other labour can. But there were issues involved of far higher moment than this, and with these in view we felt bound to oppose not the employment of Polynesian labour, but the provisions of the Polynesian Labour Act under which these islanders were to be introduced. Had that Act not contained an indirect encouragement to skippers to kidnap natives, and otherwise decoy them under false pretences, the attempt to import would have proved much more successful; but the conduct of some of the captains soon threw discredit on the whole proceeding, and aroused suspicion in islands that would, but for this, have been admirable recruiting grounds. The opportunities afforded to captains by the Act, of obtaining cargoes of islanders by violence and fraud, makes the business of captains—who would only visit islands whereon missionaries could be found, or natives obtained under formal agreement—a complete sinecure. The dishonest traders were in a position to undersell the honest traders, and, in time, the latter would be forced to give up so unequal a game.

But if this source of labour is abandoned, whence is to be got the labour needed? The demand for men increases with the growth of the sugar industry: how is to be supplied? In part, doubtless, from the Islands. A large number of enterprising young men, desirous of seeing the world, will find their way to Queensland, and make very good contracts for themselves. But a doubt is expressed of the insufficiency of such an influx. The hope seems to turn mainly upon European immigration, and this, of course, leads writers and speakers to consider the great plantation system essentially wrong, because it will always be found extremely difficult to get together the large number of people required to harvest and manufacture the cane, unless they are permanent dwellers in the neighbourhood. It will never do to depend upon the hordes of rambling lazy fellows who pick up odd jobs here and there, and see less shame in begging than in digging; and yet, if the system of large plantations prevails generally, this is the sort of auxiliary the planters will be forced to accept. There is a tendency in Queensland to settle the sugar districts with small planters, because when the farmers reside on their lots with their children, labour is always ready to be applied on any emergency. One of our Queensland contemporaries, pointing to the superiority of our system, says:—

"This system is carried out to a greater extent in New South Wales and Victoria, where the small settler has more opportunities of the kind for finding employment; or, after he has got his crop in, takes a turn at the diggings, with as good a chance as any one else of turning up one of the prizes of gold mining." To secure this labour element it is recommended that the land should be settled with men with or without capital. It is said, if they have not capital, it matters not, so long as they have strong arms and a determination to succeed. At the commencement of their career they will have to work for others, and end by giving others employment. "The existence," says the same journal, "of a class of this kind in a district would encourage capitalists to embark largely in enterprises such as sugar and cotton growing, which require an additional supply of labour at one period of the year, but not all the year round." We have formerly endeavoured to point out that sugar-growing will thrive best under the *regime* of small farms for this reason, and that the manufacturing companies, who are now expending capital on the Northern rivers, will do well to encourage this system by making as much use as possible, in harvesting and manufacturing operations, of the growers, who will only disband to return to their tillage duties when the crushing is concluded. It has been insisted strongly that immigrants should have money, but it matters much less to him who settles in a neighbourhood of tillage activity, that he should have money at command, than it would under other circumstances. Under these circumstances, our advice to the able-bodied holder of a land order would be, go and settle down, give your services to others when good wages can be obtained, until the time when you are better repaid by minding your own business. But such advice is applicable only where men are so concentrated upon the land that labour can be utilised in this manner. It is only applicable to men who are working under a system of natural or enacted agricultural areas.

Found Drowned.—About 5 p.m. on Saturday last, the body of a man, named Elijah Molyneaux, who resided in Cutler's-buildings, off George-street South, was found in the water at the Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street, by a couple of men named Stevenson and Flannery. The deceased, who is said to have been at one time in good circumstances, was lately engaged selling prawns about the streets of the city. The body was conveyed to the Dead-house by constable Purcell, where it now lies awaiting an inquest.

Body of an Infant Found.—An inquest will be held to-day, by the City Coroner, on the body of an infant male child, which was recovered on Saturday by senior-constable Ward, acting from information received, in a closet adjoining the Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain. The body was conveyed to the Balmain police station.

Another Lead and Silver Mine.—For some considerable time past (the *Yass Courier* observes) Mr. Rossiter has been prospecting and testing an apparently rich lode of lead and silver ore at Goba Creek, about ten miles from Burrows, and situate on the run of Mr. W. D. Campbell. A large extent of the ground has been leased by Mr. Rossiter, and several men are now employed sinking shafts, the ore showing itself to be plentiful and rich in quality. An assay of ordinary specimens has been made, which gave 36 per cent. of lead and 75 ounces of silver to the ton of ore.

Theatrical Rivalry.—A singular injunction motion was disposed of on Saturday by his Honor the Primary Judge (Mr. Justice Hargrave). The application (for an interim injunction in a suit for specific performance) was made on behalf of Messrs. Harding, Wilson, and Habbe, lessees of the Adelphi Theatre, its object being to restrain Messrs. William Holloway and George Leopold from playing at the Victoria Theatre in Mr. Walter Cooper's new colonial drama—"Sun and Shadow"—which had been announced for some time before as in preparation, and was to be played on Saturday evening. The grounds of this application were, that Messrs. Holloway and Leopold were under engagement to play with Herr Bandmann at the Adelphi. The application was resisted upon several grounds. Mr Davis, instructed by Messrs. Levy and De Lissa, appeared in support of the application, and the Solicitor-General (Mr. Salomon), instructed by Mr. Driver, showed cause against it. There had, in fact, been an agreement signed by Messrs. Holloway and Leopold to play at the Adelphi during Herr Bandmann's engagement. This was signed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, in Herr Bandmann's room, when the parties were dressed, and the performance about to commence. Messrs. Holloway and Leopold declared that they had been induced to do this very hurriedly, at the instance of Herr Bandmann; that the agreement was not stamped at the time; that there was a distinct understanding that the engagement was to be but a temporary one, terminable at any time on notice; and that such agreement had been violated on the part of the applicants, inasmuch as they (Messrs. Holloway and Leopold) had not, as was arranged, been cast for leading characters. Notice of this intended application was only served on Mr. Cooper at 9 p.m. on Friday. No copy of the agreement was given either to Mr. Holloway or to Mr. Leopold. It was contended that this agreement was void for want of mutuality and for uncertainty. The engagement to play during Herr Bandmann's engagement, it was maintained, was too indefinite to be sustained, as that engagement might be for any period—nights or months. The mode in which this agreement had been made was also relied upon as showing an absence of *bona fides*, and it was urged that the real object of the application was to prevent the drama of "Sun and Shadow" from being played, and not merely to secure the services of Messrs. Holloway and Leopold. In support of the application it was asserted that the agreement, although made hurriedly, was made with a full knowledge of its effect and in good faith, and that the terms of such engagement had been substantially adhered to. His Honor refused to grant the injunction. He considered that engagements in connection with theatres were to be enforced in the same manner as other contracts for profit in connection with works of art or science—as copyright,—but that here the agreement relied upon was only part of a set of circumstances which ought all to be taken into consideration in determining the equities of the case. In other words, that as this agreement was but one step in the negociations and arrangements which had been carried out, in reference to the projected performances at these rival theatres, there was no ground made out for shutting up one of such theatres, but the parties must be left to their remedy at law. Under all the circumstances, the injunction was dismissed without costs, and without prejudice to any other remedies which the parties might have.

Death in Darlinghurst Gaol.—Mr. H. Shiell, the Coroner, held an inquest at the gaol on Saturday morning, touching the death of a man named George Alexander Shaw, a confinee therein. Michael Burke, principal warder, stated that the deceased was received into the gaol on the 10th of January, 1870, under a warrant of remand from the Central Police Office, charged with obtaining money under false pretences; on the 14th of the said month he was committed to take his trial on two charges at the Quarter Sessions to be held on the 31st of January; in consequence of prisoner's state of health at the time, having been in the hospital since his committal, the visiting surgeon certified that he was in an unfit condition to stand his trial; from the gaol records it appeared that on the 19th of July, 1864, prisoner received a sentence of twelve months at the Quarter Sessions for obtaining money under false pretences, and that, on the 24th of March, 1866, at the Braidwood Quarter Sessions, he received a sentence of five years for a similar offence; prisoner was a native of Scotland, and about sixty-four years of age; he arrived in this colony by the Prince Regent in the year 1845; he died on the 4th instant; he believed that prisoner had no friends in the colony; he was a well educated man, and witness believed that some years ago he had been chief-constable of Hobart Town; deceased had gone by the name George Ferguson, but his correct name was George Alexander Shaw. Dr. Aaron, visiting surgeon to Darlinghurst gaol, said that deceased was brought into gaol on the 10th of January last, and at once taken into the hospital where he remained until yesterday (Friday) when he died; he was suffering from extensive cancer of the face; the whole upper lip and part of the nose were destroyed, and the disease was spreading; he considered it a hopeless case from the first; he had all nourishment and other appliances his case required; when the time for his trial came deceased was in an unfit state to appear in Court; the cause of his death was the extension of the disease to vital parts about the neck and throat. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The Liberation of Vane.—With regard to the liberation of Vane, the bushranger, from Darlinghurst, the unfinished portion of his sentence having been remitted, the *Mudgee Liberal* says:—It will be remembered that Vane delivered himself up to the police at the entreaty of a Roman Catholic clergyman, and his conduct during his incarceration, has, we understand, been most exemplary. He is now 28 years of age, a fine able-bodied young fellow, and if his protestations may be relied upon, the clemency of the Government will not have been misdirected. The *Yass Courier*, on the same subject, says: The years 1863-4 will long be remembered for the number of gangs of ferocious bushrangers who infested various districts of the colony. Gardiner, Ben Hall, and Morgan, with the assistance of associates, or, as in the case of Morgan, single-handed, then levied black-mail when and where they pleased. In April of 1864, Vane, an associate of Gardiner, who had some time before given himself up through the persuasion of a Catholic priest, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. What will those now complaining of the short sentences given to convicted criminals say when they learn that Vane was, last week, released from gaol, after having served less than six years of the term of his imprisonment? This, however, is a fact, and we learn from a private and reliable source that the first act of his renewed freedom was to visit the bars of several hotels in Sydney, and there, to select audiences, boast of his previous career, and enter into full and particular details of his former misdeeds. We should like to learn the grounds upon which clemency was extended to Vane, and that at a time when the public voice is making itself heard in opposition to the inexcusably light sentences passed upon convicted criminals of a particular class. The robbery or embezzlement of thousands of pounds is now considered by Judges to be sufficiently punished by a couple of years' imprisonment. Is not this offering a premium for the commission of such offences? The spoil concealed until freedom is gained, and the criminal can commence the world again upon a capital sufficient for any purpose he may desire, and as society is now formed he will be received with open arms. The theft of a bullock, value 40s., is punished with seven years' imprisonment; embezzlement by a bank clerk of a couple of thousand pounds, according to the late practice, is met by a sentence of eighteen months' or two years' imprisonment, one fourth of which is usually remitted. The inequality is remarkable, but such is the practice, and it loudly calls for speedy alteration.

Intoxication and Narrow Escape.—The Melbourne *Age* relates the subjoined thrilling circumstances:—One of the narrowest escapes from a horrible and violent death occurred to a man named Manson or Mandon, on the Melbourne and Hawthorn Railway line, on Tuesday evening last, under the following remarkable circumstances. Manson, who lived somewhere at Windsor, had been working at a building at Hawthorn, and at knocking off time left with a couple of other labourers, to go home, one of the men living in his immediate neighbourhood proposing that they should go home in company. On their way they called at an hotel at the lower part of Bridge-road, and there slaked their thirst with sundry potations of two ales. When the others were ready to resume their journey, Manson showed no disposition to stir, and refused to leave the house till he had had another pint, and finally his companions left him to come home at his own time, and proceeded on their way. Manson not returning home, his wife became anxious for his safety, and on going to the house where his fellow-workmen lived, learned that he had been left drinking at the hotel, and that he had not since been seen. After waiting for some time, his wife started off for Richmond in search of the truant Manson, taking with her her son, a lad of about 12 years of age. Arriving at the hotel, she learned that her husband had left nearly an hour previously. She concluded that he had started for home, and that she must have missed him on the way. With the object of getting home before him (under the guidance of the boy), she took what is considered a short cut across the flat which lies between the Bridge-road and the Yarra, crossing through the railway gates between Chamber's stone-crushing quarry and the Survey paddock, and from thence to the Church-street bridge. On arriving at the railway crossing, they had just time to cross before the 10 o'clock down train from Melbourne was sighted coming down the line at the usual speed. The boy, however, fortunately noticed something lying across the line a few yards higher up, and on running to it, to his horror discovered it to be his father, in a helpless state of intoxication. There was scarce time to draw the man off the rails when the train thundered past on its way to Hawthorn, and had assistance come a couple of minutes later the man must have been cut to pieces by the passing train. When found, he was described as lying right across the line, with his head pillowed on one of the rails, and in such a position that owing to the darkness of the night it would have been nearly impossible for the engine driver to have seen him, much less to have observed him in time to stop the engine and save his life. With the assistance of a person who passed through the gates a few minutes later, the man was got as far as Church-street, and there bundled into a cart, and taken home quite unconscious of the narrow escape he had just experienced.

A Bottle of Diamonds.—We are all well acquainted with a bottle of wine or beer (says the *Mudgee Liberal*), but a bottle of diamonds is a sight rarely to be seen, and yet through the courtesy of the manager of the Bank of New South Wales, we were shown a bottle containing 635 diamonds, some of which were of a fair size; they were found at Reedy Creek. We think, with our cwts. of gold, our bottles of diamonds, our fine wools, and our eloquent member, the Mudgee district will vie with any in the colony.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MORPETH.

SUNDAY.

The schooner Flying Fish, and ketch Isle of Thanet, went ashore near Port Stephens last night, and are expected soon to break up. All hands were saved.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

A shower fell this morning; and it is now cool and fine.

Thousands went to the Cricket Ground to witness the pedestrian matches between Harris and Hewitt; and both sides were very confident—Harris expecting to win two events. At the appointed time, the men started for the first event of 100 yards, which was won by Harris, who came in 2 yards ahead of his opponent; time, 15½ seconds. He also won the second event of 150 yards, by 3 yards, doing the distance in 20½ seconds; in the third race of 300 yards both men ran well, Hewitt led at first and was then passed by Harris; Hewitt again obtained the lead, and at the finish it is alleged his hand struck Harris, who breasted the ribbon at the same moment. Different opinions prevailed on the result of the race; the judge, however, gave it a dead heat. Fifteen thousand people were on the ground.

The liabilities of the firm indicated as likely to call a meeting of creditors are supposed to amount to nearly half a million. The name of the firm has not yet been made public, as arrangements are being made to prevent an entire stoppage.

The funeral of the Hon. Mr. M'Crae was largely attended.

Wellington papers received here to the 24th ultimo state that Sergeant Carkeet, reported to have been killed by falling into an ambuscade of Te Kooti's followers, has turned up all right.

No business transactions to report.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVALS.—Eme, ship, and Swiftsure, ship, from London.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Some five hundred persons attended a meeting of the unemployed in the Town-hall last night. Resolutions were passed affirming the duty of the Government to find remunerative work for the unemployed.

The conduct of the Government in calling out the troopers at the late riot was severely commented upon.

The elections are beginning to attract attention throughout the country.

The corn market is unchanged.

HEAVY AND LIGHT SENTENCES.—Attention has been publicly directed in Parliament (says a Melbourne journal) to the severity of the sentences passed by Kilmore justices of the peace upon two lads accused of stealing peaches from a garden. The contrast is certainly remarkable between the punishment inflicted in the boys' case and that of Draper's case. One of the boys was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the other sent to gaol for fourteen days.

DRAPER'S CASE.—"One of the Jury" writes to the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* as follows:—In your article of February 25, you think proper to review the matter of Draper's trial, and in doing so pass some severe strictures on the jury's verdict, speaking of them as "feeble," "sympathetic," and so forth, in fact anything but complimentary to twelve men whose intention was strictly to do their duty. We certainly did consider, from the evidence laid before us, that there had been a great degree of very lax management connected with the bank. This overdrawing account system on the part of any of the *employés*, be he either accountant or otherwise, should not have been allowed by the manager. Fancy this man being sanctioned to overdraw his account for a sum over £1400. I maintain this overdrawing is an incentive for a clerk to live beyond his income, make hazardous speculations, and eventually finish his course as this unfortunate man has done. The jury on this trial considered the bank were seriously to blame in not producing their manager; why did he not appear? We felt satisfied the whole truth had not come out, as of course there is no doubt that he could have thrown considerable light upon the matter, and as it appeared to be strongly the wish of the bank to make the case as secure as possible against the prisoner, we could only infer the appearance of the manager would have brought things out that might not have been creditable to the management of the bank, and by that means have served the case of Draper. For the want of that evidence I think it is quite probable others may be as morally guilty as the man we convicted. On this point we considered the prosecution was very unsatisfactory; and for this reason the jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy; it was not our wish to make light of so serious a crime as the prisoner had been guilty of, and of course we could not tell whether that recommendation would have much or little effect on the sentence the Judge would pass; but I do not see because that sentence has been of a much lighter description than a portion of the public would approve of, that the jury should be stigmatised in the manner they have been.

POWER, THE BUSHRANGER.—A telegram was received in Melbourne on Tuesday stating that mounted-constable Tighe had been stuck-up by a man answering the description of Power, on Friday last, between King Parrot Creek and Yea. Tighe (says the *Telegraph*) was *en route* from Broadford to Yea, leading two horses and riding another. When about ten miles from Yea, on the dividing range, he had to pass alongside a bush fence, running parallel with the road. The led horses were close to the fence when the constable heard some person call out, and then saw a man standing behind the fence, with a double-barrelled gun levelled at him. The man said, "If you move, I'll blow the contents of this through you." Tighe was then ordered to give up his revolver, and the bushranger said he would fire at him, remarking "I'll shoot some of the police as they are pressing me very hard; two of them pursued me very closely during last night." The fellow then took the pistol, and seeing Mr. Farquhar M'Kenzie, sheep inspector, coming up, he took the constable's horse, saddle, and bridle, and galloped into the ranges. A telegram from Kilmore, received late last night, stated that information had just been received from a reliable source that Power was seen, late on the previous night, making for the Plenty Ranges. He was speaking to one George Hamilton, at the Running Creek, about ten miles from Kilmore. He admitted he was Power, and said he "stuck-up" a constable and took a revolver from him.

ILLEGALLY BOTTLING.—The Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* reports that Mr. Bronckhorst, solicitor, as agent for Messrs. Hennessy, the well-known proprietors of the "battle-axe" brandy, summoned at the District Court, John Todd, grocer, Gertrude-street, Fitzroy, for selling Hennessy's bulk brandy in bottles bearing the genuine brand. Defendant purchased three dozen empty bottles bearing the trade mark, and filled them with Hennessy's bulk brandy, and three bottles were sold to a clerk of Mr. Bronckhorst's, at 4s. 6d. per bottle, as case brandy. Mr. Todd said he did not intend to commit an act of fraud, and put the best bulk brandy in the bottles. Mr. Call said it was scarcely probable he could be innocent of the proceedings already taken, and the penalty should increase so long as such conduct did an injury to the trade. Defendant was then fined £15, and £7 7s. costs. Mr. Cock prosecuted; defendant conducted his own case.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—SUN AND SHADOW.—The announcement that this theatre was to re-open on Saturday evening with a new piece entirely colonial, and written by a native author, had the effect of attracting a crowded house. Mr. Cooper's former effort, "Colonial Experience," a cleverly-written comedy, received a fair share of public patronage, but lacked those features which the playgoers of the present day consider essential to secure a lengthened run. This demand for the sensational Mr. Cooper has endeavoured to meet by "Sun and Shadow," in which, without sacrificing probability to stage effect, *à la* Boucicault, he has produced a sensation play with a well arranged plot. As accessory to this he has made demands on all the art possessed by the scene painters, and all the skill of the stage machinists; the result has proved a success. Everything on the stage was new, scenery, mechanism, furniture, and the play was rendered with a completeness not usually incidental to a first performance. The cast was as follows:—Mark Stornway, Mr. Holloway; Ralph, Mr. Douglas; Truckle, Mr. Simms; Rapid, Mr. Hoskins; Clutch, Mr. Poole; Vamp, Mr. T. Leipold; Nugget, Mr. G. Leipold; Cranky Jack, Mr. Hasker; Madeline, Miss Colville; Tabitha, Miss Corcoran. The scenery is creditable to Messrs. Torning and Clint, and the mechanical effect to Mr Renno. The piece has been produced under the direction of the author, who was specially honoured by two calls before the curtain. Sun and Shadow will be repeated during the week.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—Hamlet was announced for Saturday evening; but an unexpected difficulty arose, and the Lady of Lyons was substituted. Hamlet will be played this evening.

CONCERT AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A grand musical entertainment is announced to take place this evening, in aid of the funds of the Sydney School of Arts. The vocalists will comprise the members of the Harmony Glee Club, assisted by Miss James; Messrs. E. S. Deane, M. W. Greenfield, and other well known instrumentalists will also give their services. The programme is an excellent one.

THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

V.

"I see a stranger in the House."
—*Newspaper report.*

WE have had another quiet week in Parliament—language the most decorous, demeanour the most courteous, conduct the most Parliamentary. My office threatens to become a sinecure. It looks almost as if from the censor I should be converted into the panegyrist. There have been no improprieties; but, alas, neither has there been any wit, whilst the few attempts at humour have been but feeble and intermittent. I begin to fancy that I shall have to give up the Assembly altogether and betake myself to the other Chamber, where I am credibly informed there has latterly opened up a very promising field for an enterprising commentator. If I cannot do this, I shall, if the present state of quiescence continues, be denuded of my usual avocation, and, shall have to follow the example of the "Froze-out" gardeners of the London streets, and, sticking a quill in my hat and hoisting a sheet of paper on my walking stick, sing in lugubrious tones that melancholy refrain—

"I've got no work to do-oo-oo."

Tuesday night was about as quietly humdrum and as decorously depressing as any sittings I have ever witnessed in the House. Not a spark of fire, not a scintillation of light, not even the briefest dash of energy was there, to relieve the monotonous tedium of the sittings. The matters under consideration were not of the liveliest character, and the hon. gentlemen who spoke to them were not the liveliest of orators, so that the result I have mentioned is accounted for. Mr. S. Brown commenced the night, and even the warmest friends of that hon. gentleman will not pretend that he is a brilliant speaker, or an amusing one. He does not bear that reputation even at the best of times, and when he has to speak upon a good subject to deal with. Even with advantages such as these, his eloquence verges upon the dreary. Now the question of granting to the Sydney Infirmary certain land in Macquarie-street is not in itself of an intensely interesting character, and when introduced by Mr. S. Brown it became difficult to resist its leaden influence. The opening speech gave a tone to the whole debate; and though Mr. Farnell tried to infuse a little warmth into the discussion, by referring to the case of the girl who was refused admission into the Infirmary, it was only a forlorn attempt, for Mr. Cowper at once threw a wet blanket upon the subject, and so prevented any approach to liveliness or any departure from decorum. The whole thing was hopelessly and ruthlessly spirit-crushing.

The speeches on Mr. Tunks's motion about dredging-machines were no amelioration. The remarks I have made upon Mr. S. Brown's oratory may be applied in the comparative degree to that of Mr. Tunks, and, as the subject matter of the motion was silt; and, as the debate gradually descended into the sewers, struggled through the outflow, and waded generally amongst matters of the like disagreeable character, it was somewhat astonishing how a House was kept together. Hon. gentlemen seemed to like it, however, and in a melancholy kind of way to have a certain amount of enjoyment in it, and continued to moon on until past 11 o'clock, disposing, amongst other things, of another interesting subject—the Standing Orders. As these were precisely the same as those agreed to by the last Parliament, the House swallowed them all at one gulp, having become either desperately reckless or miserably heedless, through the depressing influences of what it had already been forced to undergo.

Wednesday's sitting was given up to figures and finance. Throughout the whole course of the evening there was only one remark made at all worthy of being noticed. That remark was contained in the opening passage of Mr. Farnell's speech. He said that he was going to convince the House that the statement of the Colonial Treasurer was incorrect in many particulars. "And," said he, "I am going to convince them here, in my place in the House. I am not going, like the hon. Treasurer, to ask hon. members to come to me privately in my office, to be convinced." To explain this remark, it may be necessary to state that in the course of his speech the Treasurer said that if hon. gentlemen had any doubt upon any particular points, he would have great pleasure in convincing them of the correctness of his statement if they would only wait on him at his office. It was also still further explained by some allusions made by Sir James Martin on the following evening, to the constant series of interviews which appeared to be taking place between the Treasurer and certain hon. gentlemen, amongst whom he especially mentioned Mr. King. It may be remembered that several hon. members, amongst whom I particularly recollect Mr. De Salis and Mr. Nowlan, referred on more than one occasion during previous sessions to the manner in which hon. members were *convinced* in former days. It was not in the House, but in the library and the refreshment room, that the Government explanations were most freely given. Mr. Dignam, too, in his own peculiar way referred in an amusing manner to this novel mode of ensuring conviction. These several remarks will be found duly recorded in previous letters under my hand. But although more was said then than is said now, the convincing process was never carried on so boldly and openly as it has been during the present session. It has been so much so, that it has been made the subject of remark to even the most needless of on-lookers. Such a one could not help seeing how hon. gentlemen are—what one hon. member has graphically, if not elegantly, termed—"cornered off"—in the most barefaced open manner. By the way, as I have already noticed the proceedings of Thursday night, I may mention that Mr. Piddington became playfully severe on this same subject. Referring to the constant interviews which had taken place between the Treasurer and Mr. King, he said that the invitations of Mr. Samuel reminded him of the words of that old and now nearly forgotten song—

"Will you walk into my parlour?
Said the spider to the fly."

The quotation was a hit—a palpable hit—for hon. gentlemen on both sides greeted it with a roar of approval. Whether rightly or wrongly, it is not for me to say, but certainly Mr. Piddington's simile seems so far borne out that Mr. King appears to be enmeshed in the web of the hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Leary behaved in the most fair and honourable manner. On Wednesday night he spoke against the Government proposal, delivering himself of an address that told strongly against the Treasurer. On Friday night he voted with the Government on the proposal he had condemned; and if this is not giving fair-play to both sides, then I don't know what fair-play is. Possibly the Opposition with whom he sits may have a different opinion, and may be half disposed to tell him, as they once told a former member for East Sydney, Mr. R. Stewart, that they would prefer that he should speak for the Government, and vote against it.

Mr. Hoskins must have rather astonished the Government, of which he is regarded as one of the firmest pillars and supporters, by his hostile criticism of their financial proposal on Thursday night, the more especially as, unlike Mr. Leary, he acted in a terribly one-sided manner, and voted in the way which his speech had previously indicated. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that the speech was delivered, and the vote given upon the same evening, and that no time was allowed for the performance of the "convincing" process.

Mr. Parkes made an historical allusion which, I regret to say, was not duly appreciated by hon. members. "In the time of the first Charles," said he, "the gentry of the country, in order to assist the State, brought in their plate to the Treasury to be melted down and to be converted into coin for the public service. So great, indeed, was the enthusiasm that ladies even cast in their bonnets in order to aid the State." The enthusiasm must, indeed, have been great to induce ladies to part with "that duck of a bonnet,"—the most precious of their possessions. "The same thing," he continued, "had been done in other countries, and in other times, and he recommended the Treasurer, to try something of the same kind here, when possibly a similar result would follow." As the hon. gentleman was speaking, I pictured to my mind what would be the result of such an appeal by the Treasurer at the present time. I fancied the citizens bringing in their contributions in the shape of those battered remnants of family plate represented by the clipped and obliterated coin which no amount of ingenuity had enabled them to pass upon even the most unsuspicious of tradesmen. And, as to the bonnets, why the ladies of the present day could not imitate the patriotic fervour of their historical predecessors—they have no bonnets. The "two leaves and a butterfly" which form the head gear of the present day are certainly unworthy the name of bonnets; and at least three dozen of them would be required to make up the area of one of those good old coal-scuttle coverings which were the rage in the early years of the reign of the fourth George, whatever may have been the case in the days of the first Charles.

Mr. M. H. Stephen made a quiet lunge at the proposed police reserve force, and then broke down over a lame attempt at fun. He alluded to them as a kind of Dogberry police; but he made a melancholy mess of what would otherwise have told very well, by forgetting the Shakespearian quotation which would have given point to his remarks, and coming rather ignominiously to grief. As some other hon. gentlemen may like to use this quotation when the discussion on the police matter comes on, I have taken the liberty of giving the passage which Mr. Stephen forgot.

"DOGBERRY: This is your charge; you shall comprehend all vagrom men; you are to bid any man stand in the Prince's name.
"2ND WATCHMAN: How if a' will not stand?
"DOGBERRY: Why, then, take no notice of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, and thank God that you are rid of a knave."

The hon. gentleman, however, was happier in some playful allusions which he made to the squabbles of party, and to the contests for power between two sets of gentlemen who had come to look upon themselves as the only members of the House capable of undertaking the duties of office. Then he suggested slily that, perhaps, it would be as well if they tried what new blood in the Government, as well as in the House, would do for the country. "He might," he added, and though he laughed, it may be questioned whether the wish was not father to the thought, "form a Government from hon. members in the corner. We are ready to take office if we get the chance. For myself, I can only say that I am quite ready to take the Attorney-Generalship—unworthy though I may be of so high an office."

Mr. Piddington burst in here heartily with the exclamation, "Go on—go in, and win!"

The bluff and honest tone in which this was uttered made members of the Administration pull long faces, lest Mr. Stephen might be seduced by the prospects of office into deserting them at the last moment, taking the "corner" with him. At the same time the Opposition freshened up for the moment into comparative liveliness at the hope of recruiting their ranks; and Mr. Farnell, who spoke subsequently, offered to give Mr. Stephen his support, if that gentleman defeated the Government and took office.

It was all without effect, however, for a division showed the large majority of sixteen in favour of the Government proposal, and the cheering on the part of some of the ultra partisans of the Treasurer were proportionately loud and enthusiastic.

On Friday there was a very tame and quiet sitting. Being a private night it formed a fitting companion for its fellow night of Tuesday. The week was concluded very appropriately by hon. gentlemen going into cemeteries—the Cemeteries Bill being advanced one stage nearer to its passing.

A YARN ON YARN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE application of the microscope the other day to Australian wools, by Dr. Morris, may assist in answering a question broached in the *Herald's* report on the Intercolonial Wool Exhibition, namely, what is a combing wool? It may also conduce to show that there is not the slightest basis for surmising that "the qualities distinguished by the terms clothing and combing will in time become obsolete." These terms have never yet implied a distinction without a difference, and their continued use for specific purposes is guaranteed by the exigencies of the trade in which they are employed. So long as broadcloth and worsted hosiery, and Norwich and Bradford stuff goods continue to be made, so long will there continue to be clothing and combing wools, together with their discriminating designations.

I may admit at the outset that delicate combing wools, such as our own, and the produce of Germany, may be used, and with advantage in the cloth manufacture. Indeed, I am aware that a premium of sixpence per lb. on wools of equal fineness proves no temptation to the Leeds clothier to induce him to separate his long from his short wools with a view to the sale of the former, the additional good qualities communicated to his fabric by his fine long wools inducing him to retain them with pertinacity. But long and strong combing wool would scarcely suit his views, or the teeth of his scribbling and carding machinery, where the object is to break the wool as much as possible, with a view to the ultimate nap or pile that is to grace his manufacture. But sheer clothing wools can never be employed in the worsted stuff or hosiery trade with advantage, where excellence of manufacture is an object, and it is my task to show why not.

With dissimilar ends in view, the two manufacturers differ in their appliances in every particular. The manufacturer of broadcloth must have a wool that readily interlocks, and this he finds in short wools. When placed under the microscope every filament is seen to be more or less imbricated with lamellæ, producing a serration on the edges of the filament, and these serrations more numerous on short than on long wools, direct the preference of the clothier to the former, as offering the more satisfactory guarantee of felting power. He must also have wool that, without being preternaturally weak, must be so reasonably fragile as not to be proof against the seductions of the scribbling and carding machines, the object of breaking the filament being to secure the projection of a greater number of loose points, the ends of fibres, on the surface of the thread. Even short wools themselves are sometimes inconveniently long for the clothier's purpose, and means are adopted to reduce them to a more suitable shape. The short wool separated from the long in the process of sorting the long wools of Kent, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire, are invariably chopped up into still shorter wool by the sorter, who is provided with formidable shears for the purpose, the object being, as before stated, the amplification of the pile by multiplying the ends of the fibres.

The worsted maker, on the contrary, wishes to produce a clean thread, as free from loose points as possible; and for this purpose he purchases long wool and prepares it by the suitable process of combing. The clothier looks for wool that will interlock; but the worsted spinner, on the contrary, frames to keep every filament of his wool as independent as possible—as near as may be in a state of perfect parallelism, that form being the most favourable to their slipping over each other with facility in the process of spinning. In short, the worsted maker combs his wool for the sole purpose of reducing friction. He purchases the least serrated wools, and by the great heat of the comb reduces the friction of these serrations still further by destroying them altogether, or very considerably diminishing them. By the heat of the comb he obliterates the wavy form which, more or less, is seen in every staple, and when the wool finally leaves the comb in the form of a sliver, every filament is ranged side by side in perfect order, preparatory to the elongation of the sliver in miraculous attenuation in yarn of the requisite degree of fineness.

Combing wool, then, must be long, as the yarn for which it is used exposes as few ends of the fibres as possible, and within moderate limits, spins with greater facility in proportion to the length of the wool. It must be strong to maintain its integrity against the powerful nip of the comber on the one hand, and the pull of the hot comb on the other. It must be strong throughout the staple, and not have a set in it, as is the case with a great deal of English wool, where the sheep have been sick or starved. Where there is a set or line of weakness across the staple, a great part of it remains in the comb in the form of noyles, and what is pulled through does not tend to the improvement of the sliver. But Australian wools are but rarely affected in this way. Elasticity, too, is also a valuable quality in combing wools; but wool may be long, strong, and elastic, and still not suited to the comb. Some wools exhibit a tendency to aggregate in stringy staple of a dozen filaments or so. Instead of allowing the comb to do its duty by every separate hair, these pinnery staples, as they are called in the trade, get between the teeth of the comb, and eventually leave it in a form fatal to good spinning.

It is not possible, however, to convey a thoroughly correct idea of combing wool by mere description. It is a puzzler to the wool-sorter himself, when, for the first time, he makes his appearance in a long-wool shop. As long wool is worth sixpence per lb., at the very least, more than short wool, of the same degree of fineness; and as short wool, if allowed to get on the comb, would be converted into noyles, to the serious loss of the manufacturer, it is plain that these are two evils that it is incumbent on the sorter to avoid, if he knows how. They are his Scylla and Charybdis, and for the first month or so he is bothered to steer his boat so as to avoid both evils. If short wools, or wool unfit for yarn, nevertheless, gets spun through the bad work of either the sorter or the comber, or of both, the fact makes itself legible in the form of an aneurism in the thread, which in its dilated form presents a very objectionable feature, ruinous indeed to the woven fabric, and to the reputation of the manufacturer.

The yarn spun by the machinery of the present time is, as I have before stated, the result of an arrangement of the filament lengthwise, one hair being parallel to the other, till the final twist gives them a permanent position in the ultimate form required. But the yarn produced by the spinning-wheel was the result of a different arrangement of the combed wool. The thread in this case picked up the wool at right angles to the line of the thread itself in this way:—The spinner having placed a short length of combed wool plucked from the sliver between the thumb and the first two fingers of the left hand, turned the wheel with her right hand, and this opreating on the spindle gave the requisite twist, the skill and activity of the spinner at the same time elongating the thread into the requisite degree of fineness.

I believe I had the honour to be the last hand-worsted spinner in England, having just before attaining my majority succeeded to one of the oldest concerns in this line in the kingdom. I employed upwards of a hundred women as spinners, half a dozen wool combers, and as many women winders and twisters; but I was fairly vanquished, after a hard fight, by the more elaborate machinery of my more powerful rivals for public favour. Having therefore been in at the death of the spinning-wheel, and of the trade with which it was intimately allied, it has occurred to me that a brief chronicle of the last moments of both might be of sufficient interest to secure a place in your columns; but this, of course, I must submit to the disposal of your better judgment.

Supplanted and displaced by more efficient contrivances, it ought not to be forgotten that the spinning-wheel was an institution of almost universal benefit—a blessing of no inconsiderable magnitude to, at least, the lower and middle classes. The meagre income of the labouring man was considerably improved by its being industriously plied by his wife and daughters; and every thrifty woman knew how to turn it to the advantage of herself and family. The servant girls, too, were well aware of its value in providing them with gratifying accessions of the needful. Indeed, what with the spinning-wheel, the lace pillow, platting, and other feminine arts of the time, the young women of those days had it all their own way, and made short work of the other sex. With all the advantages of dress, and blooming in health, and youth, and beauty, they commanded admiration; and the poor swain had only to see and surrender at discretion. To surrender was the order of the day, and the articles of capitulation witnessed by the parson of the parish shortly after the fairs and holidays, were so numerous, that Malthus had received his quietus then and there, had he been the unwilling witness of such a lamentable state of affairs; but Providence, in mercy, had kindly boxed up the philosopher out of the way, within the precincts of Haileybury College, where he preferred the dead languages to living babies.

I have already said that wool spun by hand is picked up by the thread at right angles to the thread itself, the filament being seized by the middle, and the two ends being doubled back on each other, it is in this form incorporated with the yarn. From this arrangement it could hardly be expected that the yarn would be so free of loose ends of fibres as that where the wool was spun longitudinally and in parallel layers; nor was it to be expected that the yarn itself could be so fine. Still the hand-spinners have accomplished some incredible feats in this respect, and Lucock records that a Miss Ives, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, spun from a single pound of wool, the produce of a cross-bred sheep from a Spanish ram and a Lincoln ewe, three hundred hanks, equal to 168,000 yards, or ninety-five and a half miles.

For some years prior to their extinction the hand-spinning had been paid thus:—The first five hanks counted for nothing, and a penny was paid for every hank after the first five. First efforts generally produced eight hanks to the lb., but twelve hanks were the ordinary run. Some few, however, could reach as high as thirty hanks; and their work was the most profitable for their employer, as it issued in worsted that sold readily at 8s. per lb. But this was for dainty fingers only, where price was no object.

Our yarn was not so smooth as that of our rivals; but the public, from this circumstance, thought that ours was the stronger and wore better; and this prejudice, an unfounded one, allowed us to keep our heads above water some little time longer. We were assisted, too, by another favourable circumstance, and that was that our colours were much brighter than the machine-made article. Our blue-grays were particularly so, and in this we commanded the patronage of Newgate-street. It is a singular fact that inferior work should issue in a superior product, but in this case it certainly was so. The blue-gray sought to be produced was brought about by the mixture of blue-dyed wool with white wool. Our blue vat was not better than the Kidderminster vat, but the more perfect mixture of the blue and white there issued in a dull and leaden hue, whilst our imperfectly mixed wool resulted in as bright and lively a worsted as could be wished.

But, in spite of all, I found my market continually contracting more and more, under the influence of rivals who could undersell me, and very considerably too. But about this time, happening to be in Newgate-street, I was offered some Kidderminster yarn at 24s. per dozen. I saw at once that it was much more regular than my own, equally strong, and about 6s. per dozen cheaper than I could make yarn of the same number. I bought it at once, and immediately mixed one thread of that with three threads of my own yarn. This enabled me to sell my manufacture something lower; but afterwards, whenever I waited upon the purchasers of the mixed article, I was doomed to be disgusted with encomiums upon my improved worsted. But as one thread answered so well, two might answer better; and so they did, and this at once decided my course of action. I immediately discharged my combers, and set about shutting up shop altogether. The twisting mill took up a great deal of room, and as it was questionable whether the business was paying or not, I determined to abandon it at once. When men in business cannot tell whether they are gaining or losing, I think it will generally be found advisable to adopt the motto of—I think—the Melbourne family, "*Qui non proficit, deficit*" (he who does not go forward goes backward) and cut the concern at once to avoid a still greater catastrophe.

I employed a good many spinners, but this part of the business was managed thus: As the wool was combed, the slivers were formed into tops weighing exactly one pound, and in this form they were forwarded to various shopkeepers in the neighbouring villages who issued out the tops and received and paid for the spinning as our agents. I, of course, gave notice to these shopkeepers that they would receive no more tops; but riding through a village where one of my correspondents resided, I gave him a *viva voce* notice. "Well," said he, "I am sorry for it, so far as it affects myself; but what the poor people will do I cannot imagine. There," said he, pointing to a lumbering dilapidated building just by, "are four generations residing in that house, almost altogether dependent on your spinning." I waited upon these poor people in company with the shopkeeper, who, after telling them who I was likewise let them know that I was about to abandon the business, and consequently that there would be no spinning for them. The poor things left their wheels at once, sat down, pale, silent, and dejected, having evidently at once realised the fact that a great calamity had befallen them. After a while one of them said, "Well, sir, it is not much that we earn now, but half a loaf is better than no bread, and perhaps, if we took a little less you'll carry on the business." "No," I replied, "for I have ascertained beyond doubt that if you spun for nothing I could only carry on the concern at a loss." I left them in despair, and that was the first and last time that ever I saw a spinning wheel at work. It was very distressing to see the ground fairly cut from under the feet of the industrious poor; but the public, in obtaining better goods at about half the former prices, were gainers to a far greater extent than the operators were losers; and the greatest happiness principle to the greatest numbers was then, as now, and always ought to be, the dominant motive of action irrespective of local consequences.

My next step, after getting my yarn home, was to sell my machinery and tools of trade by auction at whatever they would fetch; and, *ex uno disce omnes*, my twisting mill of one hundred and ten spindles, that required a room equal to a Spanish church, and had cost hundreds of pounds, realised the magnificent sum of twenty-five shillings; my combs, costing between two and three pounds per pair, being purchased by some enterprising individual for the purpose of converting their steel teeth into meat skewers. And thus terminated a business of immemorial antiquity. So old, indeed, than whenever in its earlier time twenty bales wool were to be forwarded northward (for the business always comprised wool stapling as well as spinning) twenty pack horses were required for the duty; and twenty horses invariably left this self same yard of ours, each laden with a well filled wool pack, and each ornamented with a bell to give notice to the drivers of the whereabouts of the stragglers. This arrangement preceded the era of the broad wheeled waggon, and it may be remarked, than when the pack-horse was transferred to the broad waggon, his bell was taken with him where it could be of no manner of use except to gratify the fondness of the animal for music. A comparison too may be instituted between the carriage of wool of the present day with what it was at the time that I am alluding to. It is very obvious that by the time the wool from the South reached Yorkshire, the cost of its transit would about equal its prime cost. The carriage of a bale of wool from Goulburn by the railway, to the disgust of our excellent Chief Engineer, is two shillings, and the bale may, and sometimes does, weigh eight hundred, no difference being made between a light and a heavy bale.

And now, my hank having run its legitimate length, I spin no more, and only hope that no apprehensions have been excited of my intention to spin in rivalry to Miss Ives at the rate of a hundred miles per lb.

And finally, Mr. Editor, being fully aware that those of your correspondents who run off the rail are invariably condemned to the Balaam box without benefit of clergy, I beg, in my own case, to urge, in arrest of judgment, that the heading I have adopted, "A Yarn on Yarn," was a fair notice that I claimed a latitude so extensive as to render it next to impossible for me to get off the road. Still further, I beg to submit to your merciful consideration that the term yarn is the legitimate equivalent of "*de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis.*"

W. J.

St. Leonards, 4th March.

IMMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On the 22nd of last month you did me the honour to publish in your journal an extract of a letter received by me from Germany, and bearing somewhat upon the above-named subject, since it contained the various reasons that induced the writer to prefer America to this colony as a field of emigration for himself and some hundred other German families.

A few days subsequently a letter signed "Free Trader" appeared in your columns, attempting to show how ignorant or misinformed my German friend must be for having arrived at such a conclusion—further, challenging me to furnish him with proofs "that there is not ample and remunerative employment here for all tradesmen;" and, lastly, proclaiming to the world his most serious suspicion that, instead of the friendly advice sought for at my hands, I must have imposed upon my friend in Europe an essay on Free Trade or Protection in Australia.

No wonder, therefore, that I felt myself excused from noticing that letter, but since, in your issue of the 1st instant, although it be by the same pen, I am again called upon for an explanation of my opinions on this subject, and as my further silence might be misconstrued, I beg to crave space for a few lines in reply to "Free Trader;" and this, I repeat, not so much from a desire to enter into a controversy with him, or even to refute his somewhat ill-digested assertions, as from a wish to furnish the general public with some further data in relation to the question of our future immigration laws, a question at present of so much interest to every Australian.

In his last communication "Free Trader" professes to be well-informed:

1. Of the current wages for mechanics in Germany.
2. Of the various causes of the stoppage in our former course of immigration, and
3. Of the present enviable, prosperous condition of this colony, as described by the hon. our Colonial Treasurer on a late occasion,—and then arrives, somewhat suddenly, I submit, to the conclusion that *my policy, forsooth*, must be unfounded and injurious.

The scale of wages now ruling in Germany is incorrectly given by "Free Trader," but their high or low rate being entirely aside of the question before us, I should not dwell upon them, even were they described with accuracy. We are discussing at present the painful problem, why America is preferred as a field for immigration to this colony, and a true and full return of the wages current in the United States might have been of service, if their higher scale than ours could not already be deduced from their forming a greater attraction to labour, both skilled and unskilled from Great Britain as well as from the European Continent.

The shorter duration of the passage to America, and the lesser passage-money, alone, can never account for the monopoly of immigration [illegible] by that country for years.

Ridiculously at fault, in my opinion, is "Free Trader" further in assailing the non-arrival of more immigrants in the colony, to the private correspondence with Europe of some single individuals. Such letters attain neither circulation nor influence. It is by the development of our history, and the reflexion of our social and material condition, spread in its thousand channels by the public Press, that induces the emigrant either to shun us, or to come to us. The German handicraftsman or common labourer, since the year 1809, grown up under a compulsory general education law, reads, thinks, and concludes for himself. His own public Press, unusually well informed upon every topic on emigration, guards with the most zealous eye the best interest, even of its leaving population; and it would be a miracle to see free emigrants bending their steps toward Australia, where, hitherto, so little has been done for their proper reception.

The German colonists amongst us are dissatisfied with their lot, and although a great number of them have been acquired by open purchase in an open market, the price for them, a free passage to the other end of the world, and a price paid equally for the scum of gaols and the sweepings of streets and almshouses as for the honest, industrious, and aspiring mechanic or agriculturist, they are considered in the whole as a valuable material for colonisation.

Whoever will do so can easily understand why Australia is shunned at present by the European emigrant; it wants but a short study and little inquiry why the ship-owners of Hamburg and Bremen have discontinued the dispatch of their vessels to our harbours, while hundreds of regular lines are yet kept up by them to every port of America, even to Buenos Ayres, to the Brazils, and to distant San Francisco.

There is but one cure for our evil, the granting of land orders or the payment for passages will *not* reach it, and prove but another attempt at clumsy tinkering. If we want population to settle amongst us, we first have to secure it against that same poverty and misery from which it is fleeing, we first must be ready and prepared openly to proclaim to the world, that like in America, also here, local industry shall be assisted, encouraged, aye and even protected, by our community against foreign competition, until they shall be able to stand for themselves. That promise alone can and will attract millions of our European brethren to our shores; refuse to give it, and all our emigration schemes, by whomsoever concocted, will prove but delusive abortions.

J. LIPPMANN.

Sydney, March 4.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	185	11	7
Gin	71	6	7
Rum	172	18	5
Perfumed spirits	2	18	5
All other spirits	19	10	0
Wine	31	5	9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	1	14	3
Tobacco and snuff	51	10	0
Cigars	0	4	2
Tea	38	19	6
Malt	6	1	0
Pilotage	10	0	0
Dues	1	0	0
Ad valorem	577	15	1
Total	£1170	14	9

The Canaan has cleared for London with 2098 bales 1 pocket wool, 99 casks cocoanut oil, 582 casks tallow, 12 bales cotton, 46 bales leather, 39 packages butter, 255 packages wine, 3656 ingots copper, and sundries.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench report having sold by auction, at Wagga Wagga, on Wednesday last, the following properties in the town of Wagga Wagga:—Stores and dwelling, adjoining the Commercial Hotel, £1800, J. Markey purchaser. Allotments: 20 feet frontage, Fitzmaurice-street, £8 5s. per foot, Henry Moxham; 20 feet to Fitzmaurice-street, £7 15s. per foot, H. Moxham; 40 feet frontage, Fitzmaurice-street, £7 per foot, W. Walsh; 20 feet, Fitzmaurice-street, £7 per foot, C. P. Riggell; 20 feet, Fitzmaurice-street, £6 10s. per foot, W. Fearne; 120 feet, Fitzmaurice-street, £5 15s. per foot, W. Orr. Lot 1 of section 36, 2 roods, £130, J. Perrin; lot 2, section 36, 2 roods, £95, H. Moxham; 62 acres, J. Macnamara; suburban grants, 34s. per acre, T. Fitzpatrick; ½ acre, Kincaird-street, £22, F. Larkins; 1 acre, Kincaird-street, £43, G. A. Elliot; 1½ acre, M'Kinnon-street, £80, H. D. Filando; Waterview Cottage and store, £500, S. J. Pearson. Total sale, £4336.

De Beer's Melbourne shipping and freight report of the 28th ultimo states:—

Considerable activity in shipments of produce has prevailed since departure of last European mail, the number of ships and aggregate tonnage which have left fully equalling that of the preceding period ending 31st ultimo. The departures to be noted embrace the Loch Katrine, Thomas Stephens, Empress, Wave of Life, Anglesey, Jerusalem, Kent, and Dunbar Castle, leaving on the berth the Mangalore, Loch Ness, Walmer Castle, George Thompson, White Rose, Yorkshire, Lady Jocelyn, Orwell, and True Briton, the majority of which are being actively filled up, and the whole will as usual be dispatched on their appointed dates. The wool season being now about its close, the quantity of that staple for shipment during the month has been limited, and consequently the competition to secure it has had a depressing effect upon rates of freight; and although they are nominally the same as ruled last month—viz. ⅝d and ¾d for scoured and greasy wool respectively, tallow 40s, leather 50s, preserved meats 40s, bark 40s, copper ore 2s 6d—it is understood that shipments have been arranged for at some reduction on these figures. Early in the month our Government advertised for tenders for the conveyance to London of the left wing of the 14th Regiment, for several years stationed here, comprising, with officers, women, and children, about 450 adults, which was, as is reported by the agents of the Lady Jocelyn, at £18 19s; Savernake, £16 10s; Caduceus, £16 10s; Walmer Castle, £15 17s. The latter ship, being in every respect unexceptionable, has been accepted; but the low rate at which she is said to be taken up has excited both surprise and a good deal of comment by those interested in shipping and commercial matters. The number of passengers who have left for England has been upon a fair scale, and this branch of business may be said to be brisk. The ships Dhuleep Singh and Kirkham, after discharging their inward cargoes, left this for Sydney, to load there direct for London. The Coleroon and Joshua Bates have sailed for Hong Kong with Chinese passengers, the former with only about 100 head, the latter with almost a full complement; and the Theophane has been dispatched for Madras with a full load of horses, on the terms stated in my last advices. Very few foreign charters have to be mentioned, this branch of business having been unusually quiet and stagnant during the month, and the only engagements to be referred to are the following, viz.:—The Harkaway, 840 tons register, horses to Bombay, at £850; the Amoy and Nouveau Nomade, with bone manure for Colombo, at 20s per ton; and the Norwegian barque Talisman, Mauritius to this port with sugar at 40s per ton. Coal freights, from Newcastle to ports in India and China, as also to San Francisco, have participated in the general dulness and depression of the month, the majority of shipmasters preferring to leave in ballast rather than accept the low rates offering, consequently for this employment but few transactions fall to be reported, embracing Argonaut, for Shanghai, at 24s; the R. P. Buck, Savernake, and Conquest, for San Francisco, the two former at 26s the latter at 27s 6d. For Hongkong the highest rate offering has been 16s 6d., which as yet has failed to induce business. Our intercolonial trade still remains depressed, and coal freights from Newcastle to Hobson's Bay are nominal at the low rate of 11s per ton. It is gratifying to be in a position to advise that a new line of steam communication with England has been initiated by an enterprising American company, who, taking advantage of the opening of the line of railway between San Francisco and New York, have through their representatives in Sydney chartered for a period two of the finest steamers belonging to the A. S. N. Company, of that port, for the service between the Australian and New Zealand ports and Honolulu, and there can be no doubt that this route will become a popular one with passengers so soon as the company have the line supplied by the large and powerful steamers they contemplate. Owing to the continued low rates of freight ruling both in the colonial and foreign trades but little disposition exists for investments in shipping, and the only sale which has transpired is that of the barque Asia, 508 tons register, built at Montrose in 1859, then nine years A1, but since re-classed A1 for six years, which brought £3300. It is the intention of her new owners to employ her in the whaling trade.

The Melbourne *Argus*, of Thursday, reports:—

Business in the import markets does not show any sign of improvement, and the utmost dulness continues to rule. In breadstuffs, though sales of flour are reported by auction at £11 to £11 2s 6d, we still retain our quotations for trade parcels at £11 5s to £11 10s. Prime wheat is steady at 5s to 5s 1d; secondary qualities have, however, been sold at up to 4s 11d. Movements in feeding grains are very sluggish. Maize is disposed of at 3s 6d to 3s 7d. There is very little doing in oats. Sales are reported at 3s 1d to 3s 4d for Victorian, while prime New Zealand have realised 3s 6d. Kerosene oil is moving off steadily at very full prices; we hear of a small shipment of photolite having been cleared out at 2s 2d. Cornsacks still command notice; there is no inquiry for local purposes, but a few parcels are being picked up to execute outside orders for shipment. We learn of some 50 bales having thus changed hands at a slight concession on the trade rate of 11s 6d hitherto wanted. Sales of woolpacks to a trifling extent have come under our notice at 3s 5d, and a shade under. There is an increasing demand for fish. A consignment of 1 lb. salmon has been quitted at 13s 6d; a parcel of half-barrels white herrings was placed at 32s; 1 lb. oysters have been disposed of at 7s 3d. Coarse salt finds buyers in moderate parcels at £4. Sugars are in good request, but pending the public sale to-morrow of the Francis Banfield's cargo, we have not heard of any transactions worth special reference. A small lot of damaged was got rid of at middling prices. In liquids we learn of the disposal of a small shipment of the Carlisle Company's bulk ale, at £8.—At the public sale of wool this afternoon, 447 bales were offered, nearly the whole of which found buyers at full rates. One lot of 124 bales greasy realised as much as 8⅝d. The prices obtained ranged from 5d to 8⅝d for greasy, 10d to 14d for scoured, and 11d to 14d for fleece.—At the District Court to-day before Call, Mr. Arnell, of the firm of Owen, Dudgeon, and Arnell, was proceeded against by Messrs. Dalgetty, Blackwood, and Co., agents for the Messrs. Cameron, the celebrated American shippers of tobacco, and fined £25 and costs, for having, with a fraudulent intention, put up colonial-made tobacco in Cameron's boxes, bearing the Two Seas brand.

We have Launceston papers to the 1st March. The *Examiner* of that date says:—

We have no change to report in prices. Flour is still quoted at from £11 to £11 10s, the other quotations being the same as last given by us. Business is dull, and no change of any importance is looked for till next week, by which time it is expected the farmers will be sending in their grain.

HORSE MARKET.

GEORGE KISS.—The late inclement weather has brought business almost to a standstill. There has been but one fresh batch in the market this week, namely, Mr. Shanahan's, which were disposed of at prices ranging from £5 to £17 5s; one of same lot for £3. A number of single horses went at unusual rates. Unbroken Stock: There is a good demand for heavy cart colts, but no inquiries for light stock.—March 4.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.—We (*Western Post*) were shown on Wednesday a piece of gold-bearing quartz from Clarke's Creek, taken from a claim belonging to Mrs. Tucker. The specimen was thickly studded with gold, and weighed between one and two ounces. This shows that things are looking up in that quarter so far as gold-mining is concerned.

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LITERATURE OF THE PEOPLE.

(From the Athenæum.)

If we go back to the time of Philip of Macedon for the origin of literary journals, let no one fancy that we are about to treat of the history of Greece. It is usual to recognise the founder of the line in the "Journal des Savans" of the seventeenth century, odd volumes of which may (for a penny) be picked out of odd boxes in old bookshops in out-of-the-way streets; and a rare pennyworth it is to an understanding purchaser. The fact remains, however, that popular literature in this shape existed before printing. In the times we have mentioned, that proto-club, "The Sixty," met once a week in the temple of Hercules, at Athens. The members were famous for their wit, and every good thing they said was entered on a scroll. This must have a little impeded the flow of soul; for, when a capital jest had been made, there were, of course, a dozen members ready with as many repartees and rejoinders, but they were obliged to restrain their impatience till the original joke had been entered, duly accredited, in the club-ledger! This early jest-book became famous. King Philip, and lesser men than he, borrowed it whenever they were in need of being enlivened. One result was that the stories and sayings it contained became so well known throughout Greece that the public grew weary of them, and the words "An old Sixty!" conveyed just the same rebuke that is now implied under the phrase, "An old Joe."

Thus, popular literature was patronised by princes as well as ordinary people. It did not wait for the printing-press to become as popular in Italy as in Greece. A stupid man who possessed a witty slave would take clever Davus with him to a dinner on an evening party, and shine by the vicarious light of his bondman. The freed slaves, if qualified, became "literary gentlemen," in great demand among those who required their parties to be enlivened by songs and stories. Before the era of printing they ran about at their vocation, a real circulating library. Plautus's Saturion made a fortune at the work, and found himself supremely happy in the fact that he could provide for his daughter by endowing her with part of his fine collection of jokes and dinner stories: "They are all sparkling Attic," he says, "and there is not a dull Sicilian anecdote among them."

> Librorum enim occilium habeo plenum soracum.
>
> Dabuntur dotis tibi inde sexcenti logi.
> Atque Attici omnes, nullum Siculum accoperis.

—A marriage portion of six hundred excellent samples of wit was not even despised by the daughter of the Athenian Parasite.

The descendants of the Greek and Italian story-tellers still exercise their calling, but to a lower public than of old. On the shores of the Mediterranean they buy the means of living by telling the stories they collect or invent, to a public well skilled in the criticism of such popular literature.

The "Journal des Savans," which was founded in 1665, is, as we have said, generally set down as the first literary journal that ever existed. Denis de Sallo, by whom it was established, was a counsellor of the Parliament of Paris; and he was so ashamed of devoting himself, now and then, to literature, that he put forth as the originator and conductor of this periodical his own footman, who was dignified with the name of the Sieur de Hedonville! De Sallo could only have been ashamed of his work because such work had been previously considered to be degrading to a gentleman. In England, there had been printed papers—partly they were news, and, in a certain sense, they were literary,—from the reign of Henry the Eighth. When the writers reported falsely of Government matters, the buyers of the paper were commanded to deliver up all their copies, on pain of imprisonment! The ballads of news which were circulated—perhaps sung in the streets—in Queen Mary's time were popular literature, though they were not literary journals. These, as well as the pamphlets of the above and of Queen Elizabeth's period, have been compared with the "full, true, and particular account" of things, which used to issue from the Seven Dials.

At this venerable and august name we pause to remark, that we cannot look otherwise than with respect on the parish of St. Giles generally, and the portion of it called Seven Dials in particular. In the former lived the writers and singers; in the latter reigned Immortal Catnach, their patron and their printer. In the reign of Elizabeth, "Tott'nam-Court Meg" and an anonymous "Ballad-singing Cobbler" plied their calling; and, when it failed, troubled the churchwardens for relief. We even hear of "two shillings and sixpence for a shroude for Oulde Guy the poet," and bards better known were as little able to pay for their last shirt. Tipsy Lee was buried in the one he probably had not paid for, and hungry Otway could not have put down the two pence for the bread which choked him. "Oulde Guy," moreover, must have had some stuff in him. It would probably have satisfied his ambition that even parish officers should speak of him after death as "The Poet."

After this period popular literature began to struggle more fiercely than ever with Governments and licensers. On one of the many papers established by Butler, of Norwich, was printed the singular announcement, "Price one penny, but a halfpenny not refused." "Mercurys" of every shade of opinion sprang up, and were knocked down, or died out, more or less quickly. "Mercury-women" hawked the papers about the streets; and from the popular literary journal, "The Man in the Moon" (A.D. 1649), we obtain this sketch of one of these ladies:—"A hot combat lately happened at the Salutation Tavern, in Holborn, where some of the Commonwealth vermin, called soldiers, had seized on an Amazonian virago, named Mrs. Strosse, upon suspicion of being a loyalist and selling the 'Man in the Moon' (a print of the King's party); but she, by applying beaten pepper to their eyes, disarmed them, and with their own swords forced them to ask her forgiveness, and go down on their marrow-bones, and pledge a health to the King and confusion to their masters; and so honourably dismissed them. Oh!" adds the lunar journalist, "for twenty thousand such gallant spirits, when you see that one woman can beat two or three!" This was a bold thing to say in July, 1649. We may also remark that the term "virago" was then used in a complimentary sense. The poets of the age of Christina of Sweden applied it proudly and significantly to that Queen. The "Man in the Moon," from Grub-street, sent the same word forth in honour of, and in homage to, the Mercury-woman, Mrs. Strosse. Here, again, is the name of a locality which is closely associated with popular literature and arrests attention for a brief minute or two.

Grub-street, Cripplegate, as an abode of the popular Muses, neither begun so early, nor has lasted so long as the Seven Dials. It had its "ups and downs." What was once Grub-street is now Milton-street. In its old lodging-houses, the most needy and unscrupulous men wrote whatever they were hired to write, ballads, pamphlets, and seditious broad sheets. In Cromwell's time, and after the Restoration, Grub-street was perhaps at its liveliest, but it has gone through many vivacious phases; and, if it was degraded by men of the uttermost looseness of expression and habits, it was in some degree dignified by Fox the Martyrologist having resided there, and by Hoole having gone there to school. Hoole's father, the metaphysical tailor, probably little thought in those days that the boy on a Grub-street form would rise above Grub-street literature, and make Ariosto known to the ignorant public of his age. When Queen Anne put a duty of 50 per cent. on the penny half-sheet of that time, the people's poets and historians shivered with fear in their garrets, and Swift declared that Grub-street was ruined. It did not, however, suddenly perish, but rather showed proud flesh in its decay, for Johnson ate a beefsteak there out of respect to the place, and introducing "Grub-street" into his Dictionary, described it as "the name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called Grub-street." This was the testimony too of one who was himself a writer of dictionaries!

The apotheosis of Grub-street may be said to have occurred in the reign of George the Second, when two learned physicians established "The Grub street Journal." Drs. Martyn and Russell went by the pseudonyms of *Bavius* and *Mævius*. They defended Pope, every week, from the Dunces, and kept the town in good humour by their onslaughts against all saucy and silly pretenders to authorship in any branch of literature.

Turning to the publications of the present time, let us remark that the little folk are among the best patrons of popular literature. The higher class, but not the dearer sort, of nursery books have the greatest sale in the united markets of America, Canada, Australia, and England. Some of these works have, from a single publishing house, an issue to the amount of half a million annually. Other works of the same class are little inferior in the numbers sold, but they go gradually less, stopping at the respectable circulation of a quarter of a million. There are books for everyday wear, tear, and delight; and there are cheap serials or volumes especially for Sundays, the sale of which amounts to 100,000 each series. "The more expensive a popular publication is, the less is its sale," we are told by one "nourri dans le sérail," but, weighing testimonies, we are inclined to say that the more a book professes to be didactic or scientific, the less all children like it. A science-made-easy book will hardly sell to an extent of above 5000 in the year, but a cheap edition of a thoroughly intelligible poet of the people will rise to 25,000. It is the young folk in their teens who are the patrons of the understandable Muse.

Compulsory stamps, excise, and advertising duties long impeded the development of the Newspaper Press in England. To what that development has already reached is to be seen in this one fact, that the yearly issue in London alone of newspapers published daily is little, if at all, under eighty millions. This is a number which is easily expressed, but which can scarcely be so grasped as to be understood. The mind is still more embarrased to thoroughly conceive the number of copies of London weekly papers issued in the year, namely a hundred and twenty millions. Weekly and daily, we may calculate them, in round numbers, at two hundred millions of copies yearly.

We will add nothing touching the provincial press. The above numbers, concerning London journals alone, are of those statistics at which a man shakes his head in admiration, perhaps in despair. At all events, it is by that very gigantic foot that the whole colossal statue of this Hercules may be measured. We must, however, in connexion with the subject, notice an incident which led to these results. The Government were, naturally, unwilling to abandon the revenue they derived from the stamp. An audacious publisher—Hetherington—was determined to try a fall with the authorities on this subject, and in the long run he beat them. The wrestle began in Reform-agitation times, when people thirsted for news, and Hetherington slaked their thirst by draughts that, being cheap, without the stamp were unlawful. His unstamped *Poor Man's Guardian* went broadcast over the country. Inquiring people bought it eagerly, and, in three years, five hundred vendors were thrown into prison for selling it to them. The chief offender was hard to be got at. He was nowhere, yet everywhere. The police of the day watched for him; and, when they had allowed the least suspicious-looking man in the world to pass unquestioned, they learned that the game they were pursuing had escaped from hands that could not grasp it; and Hetherington never presented himself twice in the same outward guise. As they could not secure the publisher, they were fain to be content to seize the publication; and, on a lucky occasion, they made rich and lawful prize of all the parcels done up for the country, and about to be carried away in a waggon. On examining the *spolia opima* at the police head-quarters, they found the parcels to be dummies; and, while they were digesting their wrath, Hetherington's newspaper parcels were safe on their way to their respective country destinations.

At last, however, this intolerable enemy of the Government was caught. He was brought to trial before Lord Lyndhurst, and he fought his fight with admirable skill. A paragraph from one of the "Guardians" was read in Court. It was very stale intelligence, and Hetherington asked the jury if they thought that a paper with old information like that could be called a *newspaper*. The jury thought it could *not*. They acquitted Hetherington, and the verdict altered long-existing press laws, and led to the development which we now witness and enjoy.

It is a singular and gratifying fact, but one not easily accounted for, that, after the repeal of the paper duty, immoral literature went rapidly down in circulation. One dirty source from which five dozen unclean publications issued in 1860, was closed in less than half-a-dozen years. It was something different with a literature that was vulgar, but not indecent. The Highwayman literature, the Black Bess, Turpin, or Sixteen-String Jack books, the Jack Sheppard adventures, still had, and have, their public. The highwayman who, with the rope round his neck, swore that a gallop across a common by moonlight was delicious, is a hero now, when commons and highwaymen no longer exist as of old, but are far enough off to have a stirring poetry and a rough romance in their details. These have a discerning public. The books of minor merit sell to a small extent, but "Black Bess" was the bandit novelette *par excellence*, and once sold to the extent of 30,000 copies weekly. Taking the whole of this class of literature together, the average sale is about 200,000 weekly, there being twenty publications with an average circulation of 10,000 each. When we last inquired into this subject three years ago, we found twenty-eight of these publications, each having about the same average sale of 10,000 copies, so that we have a decrease of 80,000 copies a week, a change which unmistakably shows the progress of a purer taste among the rough classes of the population. Of some of those which are dead we can give nothing but the titles, which are of themselves sufficient to explain their character:—"The Town," "Paul Pry," "Peeping Tom," "Sam Sly," "The Thief," "The Wasp," "Woman with the Yellow Hair," "Charley Wag," "Jessie, the Mormon's Daughter," "Peter Spy," and others are gone for ever, and no publicatoins of their character are now in existence.

In olden time, when men were hung at the Old Bailey by twos or threes, or even half-dozens, there was a biography of each selling under the gallows before the poor body was cold. By 9 o'clock the London streets re-echoed the well-known cry, "Yah! the last dying speech and confession, birth, parentage and education, life, character and behaviour of the unfortunate malefactor ——— who was executed this morning before the debtors' door, Newgate." When the paper was bought, it was found *not* to contain a particle of what was promised, but the promise was always so full and magnificent that the popular ear was beguiled to the end. And so is the popular heart now. An executed criminal is to the lower orders of people an object of the utmost interest. If he be a murderer, there is no admiration of the crime or sympathy with the assassin, as there sometimes is among the uncivilised classes of the Irish, but there is curiosity to know how or in what he differed from other men. A highly-spiced biography is therefore a precious thing to its peculiar public, and their faith is so childlike that they believe every word without question. The public for this literature is chiefly a public of the remoter slums and lowest suburbs. Moreover, the literature is dear in proportion with that dealing with nobler subjects. Purity, good sense, and amusement,—if these be characteristic of cheap publications,—beat the old pot-house and press-yard romances. When a man discovers that he can get eight times as much of what it is pleasant to read at the same price he has to give for his thieves' novel of Eternal Sameness, he generally turns to the more wholesome market; and offal is found to be scarcely saleable. It is on record that the little *Family Herald* absolutely extinguished "Varney the Vampire, or the Feast of Blood," and other monstrosities of the sort. The *Leisure Hour* has, with equal success, run the highwayman's horse into a fence, and left him with his head inextricably fixed in it. Chambers's publications, with those of publishers of works of a similar healthy tendency, superseded scaffold literature by helping to keep men away from habits that lead to the scaffold. The finisher of the law used to be manipulating his ropes in warm soap and water to make them elastic and silky, for the use of patients, by telling imaginary anecdotes of whom he added himself to literature. He has now a patient only occasionally; we put both beyond the public ken, and Jack Ketch has ceased to be a party to Newgate biography.

Nevertheless, youthful aspirants who get hold of the old, old stories, become inflamed with imitative heroism. Greatly daring, they come to grief, and with the renown of their name in a newspaper, they are little men of mark, and for a brief season the robber literature holds up its head again, and its young public may be seen spelling over the sensational details. With this sort of literature there is a corresponding drama. A catalogue of merely penny books of this quality would make a respectable volume in size; a list of the plays would add largely to Baker Reed, and Jones's "Biographica Dramatica, or Companion to the Play-house." The old Coburg—or Victoria Theatre, as it is now called—has done some notable things in this way, and very lately it was thrilling its juvenile audience and its *emeriti* patrons with "Catherine Hayes, the Murderess, or the Last Woman Burnt Alive." A year ago, the "Publishers' Circular" stated that these sensational matters soon weary the young public for whom they are concocted. This we can readily believe from an incident that fell under our own notice. Seated on a step of a London doorway,—no coign of 'vantage for a reader,—were three indifferently clad London boys, leaning on each other's shoulders, reading eagerly and silently out of the same book, and that book the cheap edition of Shakspeare, which can be had at any book-stall for 10d. This testimony to the curiosity that is in the young London heart about Shakspeare serves also to show that there is a youthful taste for better things than "Dare-Devil Dick," "The Wild Boys of London," "The Boy Brigand," or "Starlight Nell, the Queen of the Highwaymen."

In some of the penny novel journals, the wilder the novel, the more astounding the romance, the more it affected a wonderful knowledge of ways that are not the ways of the aristocracy, the more they are, or were, relished in the kitchens and cottages where they chiefly circulate. Formerly the writers engaged to do the "fiction" in these periodicals were themselves stranger than the fiction they invented or appropriated. They made nothing of asserting that publishers sent them signed blank cheques, on which they might inscribe any price they chose, or their modesty would permit, as the *honorarium* for a new novel. Now and again they were at feud with their "employers," and once at least good fun came of it. Mr. Brown, let us call him, the proprietor of, shall we say, *The Kitchen Stunner*, was dissatisfied with his novelist, Mr. Jones, and told him so. Jones was then half-way through a romance which appeared in weekly driblets, but Brown gave him notice to quit at once, and added that he had engaged Mr. Robinson to go on with and complete the story. Jones accepted the warning, but remarked that as he had sufficient manuscript copy to supply the chapters for the next number, they had better be "set up," after which Mr. Robinson might take up the thread of the story, and get to the end of it. Brown consented, and went down to his "suburban retreat," whither was forwarded to him the next number of the *Stunner*, with Jones's chapters, from which Robinson was to continue the narrative. If Brown possessed true critical faculty, he must have admired the inventive power of his old hired writer, and have doubted whether Robinson would be equal to the present emergency. In short, Jones, having collected every living personage and animal he had named in the novel, put them all on board a ship bound for America, and sent the whole of them, ship, freight and passengers, down to the very bottom of the Atlantic, never to be brought up again. The words "To be continued," at the close of the chapter, formed a challenge to the ingenuity of Robinson which he was too ill qualified to accept, and accordingly the story remains somewhere unfinished and as forgotten as the author who stopped and the writer who could not set it going again.

A good sample of the simplest elementary literature for the people is to be found in what is called the "Oiled Feather" series, the name being taken from the most successful of the tracts. They consist of short stories which carry morals with them, like the old fables. Above 600,000 of these tracts have been sold. If we inquire with what result, we learn from the Rev. B. Power, the author of most of them, that the "Oiled Feather" alone caused a public-house to be closed in the neighbourhood of which it was read; and that it tamed into decent civility a rude coachman, to whom, when ill, it was given by his mistress! Other of these pamphlets have had other success, and repentant sinners have died with the name of some tract, or a favourite sentence from it, on their lips! We suspect, however, that a little confusion may be set up in some minds, not by the mixture of moral, religious, solemn and funny reading in these works, but by perplexity as to the proper application of them. The late Dean of Cape Town, Dr. Newman, used to tell his experience with tracts. He gave them to a reprobate who happened to like reading when he was sick and sober. The charity inculcated in them was so absorbed into this reader's system, that he one day remarked, "I'm a changed man, sir, through them tracts. Once I cared for neither God nor Devil, and now I loves 'em both alike!"

This brings us to the publications of the Religious Tract Society, which is now three-score and ten years old, and bids fair to be immortal. It is an institution in itself, a sort of co-operative brotherhood, a trading partnership, dealing not, as it began, with tracts only, but with books generally—*good* books of every sort. The members are publishers, booksellers, and some other things besides. Their publications are profitable in a double sense, and we fancy that the tone of their tracts has much improved on what it was at the beginning of the century. In the earlier tracts a man's chances of salvation appeared sometimes to be so few that he ignorantly supposed he was, perhaps, better off here than in the Elsewhere of the Great Hereafter. He was something like that legendary bishop who querulously remarked to his servent that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place." "John," replied the prelate with an air of conviction, "there is no place like Old England!" We may mention, as one of the best tract writers of his day—he did not, however, publish many—the late Rev. Mr. Haverfield; and we will add that to write a tract well is an extremely difficult task. Of course every man thinks himself equal to the work, whereas the best qualified man is not always equal to it, as may be seen by perusing two or three of these religious stories which are the productions of the same pen. Temperance tracts are, perhaps above all other matters, difficult of treatment, but the Temperance public do not seem hard to please. Of their literature, which is by no means confined to tracts, a quarter of a million of volumes were sold last year at prices varying from 6d. to 6s. Fifty thousand temperance books were sold in the same year, at prices above a penny but less than sixpence. There were one million three hundred and forty thousand penny periodicals sold, and nearly two millions at less than a penny. We refer in these cases only to what is purely and technically "temperance literature," and exclusive of the ordinary tracts. When it is remembered that one buyer means at least three readers, there is something cheerful in the memory. We respect sober self-denying people, such as these people are well-known to every one to be.

Taken as a whole, we may perhaps, say of this Literature of Temperance that it lacks spirit. It has that washiness about it which, equally with vague exaggeration, seems in other cases to imply a want of earnestness. Earnestness, however, is not wanting. When we remember that the sworn and professed water-drinkers are comparatively few, we are gratified at hearing that their literature finds a sale to the value of £16,000 yearly. In this calculation, however, we do not include such periodicals as "The British Workman," or "The Band of Hope." It is henourable to the humble families in which these publications are read, that their appetite for these journals is not appeased with less than half-a-million every month. By means of these publications a greater influence is exercised than that which De Tocqueville assigned to the ordinary newspaper, as the only instrument by which, he said, the same thought could be dropped into a thousand minds at the same moment. The Temperance Literature drops such thoughts into hundreds of thousands of minds at the same moment.

There are some publishing houses whose powers remind us of Nasmyth's hammer, which can crack a nut or smash a pyramid. Many of the houses in question print, bind, and put forth publications from a broad sheet to a voluminous Encyclopædia. Messrs. Chambers are among these publishers. There is one thing worthy of notice in their *Journal*, namely, that no amount of social distress or of political agitation affects its circulation. The same publishers who have wares at a half-penny expended £100,000 on their Encyclopædia, which took ten years for its completion in as many volumes. In round numbers, we reckon that the works sold by one well-known London firm amount, in a year, to nearly a million and a quarter. The novels at sixpence are at the head of this poll; they register not far from three hundred thousand. The poets at five shillings are at the foot of the record, standing at between fourteen and fifteen thousand.

The sixpenny book is not necessarily in highest favour. The sixpenny Toy-books, for instance, are at ninety thousand; the shilling "T. B.'s" have the larger sale of a hundred and thirty-one thousand. The difference between the sixpenny and shilling "Juveniles" is as thirty-six to forty-eight thousand. In one year alone a single house sold a hundred and fifteen thousand, five hundred and fifty spelling-books at 9d. Among them is venerable "Mavor," which begins with A B C, and ends with a general survey of the Universe. "Vyse" includes Geography and History of England. Any child who has possessed himself of all the contents of either of these simple spelling-books (inclusive of the Catechisms of the Church of England and Dr. Watts) would not be ill-furnished with a vast variety of useful knowledge; but some of it would sorely puzzle him, and perhaps his teacher too, particularly in the doctrinal part of the religious subjects. The story which illustrates this may only be one of the pleasant productions of the celebrated "Ben Trovato," but, as *Mercutio* says, "it will do." It refers to a little girl lost in London streets, and who, on being questioned as to her parentage and place of birth, replied that she was the "child of Sin," and was "born in wrath." Some of the Ragged School girls would be quite "up" to giving such an answer, out of mere mischief. We do not say this disparagingly of such places and pupils. The same spirit is to be found in other localities and personages. In proof of which, we need only cite that impudent and luckless collegian who, on being told that he was plucked for impertinence, blandly remarked that he would take care and be more perfect in that respect when he next went up.

Having referred to English Toy Books, we will avail ourselves here of the opportunity of saying that the French Toy Books of the season now selling in London are of a similar description—"with a difference." On opening the first that comes to hand, "La Belle au Bois dormant," the young folk are informed that when Beauty's parents had been long married they despaired of ever having son or daughter, and that, accordingly, "ils allèrent à toutes les eaux du monde; . . tout fût mis en œuvre, et rien n'y faisait." Information of another sort, which is given in the English toy books, might quite as well have been dispensed with. Thus, in the following verse from "The Babes in the Wood," there are questionable views of the working of God's will:—

> "The fellow that did take in hand
> These children for to kill,
> Was, for a robbery, judged to die,
> As was God's blessed will."

As if, murder having been done, the robbery was perpetrated by divine permission, in order to bring the murderer to justice! Indeed, there is much perilous stuff in many juvenile publications; but a happy want of perception on the part of juvenile readers enables them to pass on unharmed.

For children there are not only individuals but corporations that are labouring to produce works of amusement and instruction. Among other societies, the Sunday School Union is distinguished for its activity and usefulness. It is probably the only society that issues six monthly periodicals. The "Child's Own Magazine" is a halfpenny periodical, which circulates about eight hundred and fifty thousand copies yearly. The circulation of "Kind Words" (for boys and girls) reaches over a million and a quarter yearly; but that of "The Bible Class," a magazine for youth of both sexes, has also a high circulation. The total amount of little books for little people circulated annually by the Union is above two millions. In addition to the above, nearly six hundred thousand penny books, principally having reference to Biblical instruction, are circulated amongst students and teachers. This does not include the sale of the publications when bound up in volumes, a sale which is experiencing a gradual yearly increase. As far as we have examined these publications, they merit very great praise for good taste and common sense—two valuable qualifications where books for the young, or, indeed, any books for anybody, are concerned.

For older "bodies" than some of the clients of the *Union* are such publications as "Good Words," "Good Words for the Young," and the "Sunday Magazine." As we may have wearied our readers with figures, we will only state here that the paper required for the production of the above three magazines amounts to 336 tons a year, and that nearly five hundred persons are employed in connexion with them! It is to be observed, too, that all the publishing houses especially concerned with the literature of the people have *grown* into their present importance. They did not start with it. The Messrs. Low, the Messrs. Strahan, the Messrs. Cassell, the Messrs. Nelson, the Messrs. Warne, the Messrs. Routledge and others, felt their way, and so went safely. We may say of them now that they are not so much men as systems.

For every class of readers there is a distinct literature. Golden Lane and Playhouse Yard patronise authors that are only known in similar localities. In these places, if there be a class of youth whose literary appetite can only be appeased by the chronicling of brigands, so is there a class of maidens who know no literary enjoyment that is not sentimental. "Black Bess" for the former; for the latter, such novels as have run through the "journals" which have flourished upon their publication. For those girls who have no liking for the other details printed in those journals, from science to punning, novels are now printed by themselves, so that every girl may have her own for a penny or twopence. In a specimen before us, called "The Two Lovers," there is abundance of sensation and sentiment in very small type; so that, in one way or the other, the reader is made to suffer as well as the hero and heroine. In "The Two Lovers" there is an example of how an author may not know what to do with a happy couple. A Kitty Emberen and a Joshua Barber take to flight "by means of a small boat to parts unknown;" and the author touchingly adds, "May her devotion have received a greater reward than there was reason to expect!" "*In this style twopence*," the "London Library" provides for its especial public. It is not confined to the fair sex. There is no lack of the stuff that daring lads love in such novels as "The Bravo's Vengeance," "Double Death," and "The Giant Chief."

Courts off Golden-lane, which have as fine-sounding names, but are even more unsavoury than that once fashionable home of the drama, have their own especial tracts for its young wild Irish inhabitants. In such localities with the same class of in-dwellers, and in Roman Catholic schools where priests are the teachers, there are used some, perhaps all, of the series of "books for children and young persons" published by Duffy, of Dublin and London. One of the penny numbers is called "The Sight of Hell," and we regret to say that its author, Mr. Furniss, publishes it "*permissu Superiorum*." This pennyworth of terror is divided into sections, one or two of which are recommended "to be read to the children each Sunday, at Catechism." Its publication is justified by a quotation from Father Faber, which says:—"The false delicacy of modern times is keeping back the scaring image of hell, while in the case of children, it has often marred a whole education, is a formidable danger to the sanctity as well as to the faith of men." This is ill-worded, but its meaning is perfectly clear; and Mr. Furniss has contrived, in about three-dozen sections, or brief chapters, to give such views of hell as we are very sorry to find sanctioned by his superiors. Here is a sample:—"As the Devil is King of Hell, he is also judge. When a soul comes into Hell, condemned by the judgment of God, he executes the judgment. He fixes whereabouts in Hell the soul is to be, how it is to be tormented, and what devils are to torment it." Thus Satan is made the faithful servant of a God of Wrath. But children are told worse things in this literature, which we hope not many really see. For the lightest faults they are to wear a dress of fire, walk on a red-hot floor, drink boiling liquid and thirst the more, and, in perpetual and horrible hunger, eat their own flesh. Small sins are to be thus visited as severely as great sins: every moment of horror is to seem as long as an eternity, and eternity is to be made up of those moments of unutterable horror. A soul, even in its despair, may call on Christ, but Christ will bid it lie in hell, and despair! Such a book is, we fear, likely to make infidels of all who are commanded to accept it for gospel.

The Irish Muse that comes to London is not much more attractive than the above specimen of theology. When Goldsmith wrote ballads for the Dublin street singers, there was probably some grace and generous humour in them. Now, the lowest of these ballads recommend the murdering of landlords. A sheet from the Dublin district, called the "Liberty," has a doggrel song glowing in the supposed circumstances of a party of Irishmen having severely beaten some English "navvys;" and a penny collection of Irish songs, known by the name of "Rory of the Hills" (but published in Glasgow), seems devoted to illustrations of pike-sharpening, to proofs of how much sound and how little sense a song may have—to samples of sickly sentimentalism, and to general glorification of the Celt, under all circumstances whatsoever.

We pause here, not for lack of material, but of space. Statistics flow in upon us like a flood that cannot be stemmed, but we must not be carried away by it. We have said enough to show that if people get into evil paths, it is not for want of road-posts to point out the way they should go. Commercial considerations are perhaps not unconnected with publications which talk the loudest of their disinterestedness. Nevertheless, much good is effected by the majority of them during their respective little lives. Books, like men, are mortal; and educational authors, if we may so call them, must expect the fate which befell Pamphyla, the mother of their race. She wrote half-a-hundred little books in the reign of Nero—a General History. They died out before the twelve Cæsars, but the memory of the author is, perhaps, preserved in that word "*pamphlet*," in search of the meaning of which countless archæologists have plunged into quagmires, and have been extricated with infinite difficulty.

DEATH OF THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.

A STRANGE and obscure story has suddenly come to a tragical conclusion. The "Welsh Fasting Girl" has died, after being carefully watched for eight days by four experienced nurses from Guy's Hospital. A full account of the case was communicated to our columns about three months ago by an intelligent observer. Dr. Fowler, a district medical officer of the metropolis, had seen and examined the girl. He was told that about two years and a quarter ago, while eleven years old, the child was seized with vomiting of blood. She took to her bed, and never afterwards left it, except when she was lifted out. She immediately displayed an inability to swallow, and the sight of food at once brought on fits. She also suffered from fits whenever she was moved. Her case soon became famous among her credulous Welsh neighbours, and at length attained public notoriety. The consequence was that the girl became a regular exhibition. Her parents were small farmers, and visitors came to their farm in hundreds, not, of course, without leaving money and other presents. The girl was seen "lying in her bed, decorated as a bride, having round her head a wreath of flowers," with ribands and other ornaments. Welsh books were opened before her. In this condition she is said to have remained during the last two years without touching either food or drink, except that her lips were moistened with water once a fortnight. It is unquestionable that there is no one who can impeach this statement from observation. She was watched some time ago by less skilful observers than on the present occasion. They did not notice her taking any nourishment, but they omitted to examine her bed. Her parents may be thought to have given painful evidence of their own belief in their child's story by refusing, even at the last moments of the present trial, to give her any food. If so, the manner in which she could have obtained food becomes still more difficult to understand. At length it occurred to some one to inquire at one of our great London hospitals whether it would be possible to submit the case to a thorough scientific examination. The authorities of Guy's Hospital offered the services of four experienced nurses. A local committee was called, including several doctors and clergymen; written directions for watching were furnished to them, and the parents gave their consent. As a preliminary, the girl's bed and "every rag in the room were thoroughly examined," in order to insure that no food was concealed, and none was discovered. With these strict precautions, the watching commenced last Thursday week, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the child died, as we have stated.

There never, of course, has been any reason for reasonable doubt respecting the true explanation of this extraordinary illusion; but this experiment will convince all, except the obstinately credulous. No sooner are precautions adopted to insure that the "Fasting Girl" really does fast, than the natural effects of abstinence are produced. The poor girl dies in delirium at the end of a week. By some means or other she must have contrived hitherto to obtain nourishment enough to sustain life. Very little would probably be necessary to enable her to exist in such a perfectly inactive state as she has maintained. Whether the deception was wilful or not, the poor child has paid dearly for it. Her end is as piteous as it is extraordinary. At the age of thirteen she has deliberately accepted a lingering death. Her resolution is equally astonishing by whatever motive it was prompted. It is the death of a martyr without a martyr's objects. Whether she deliberately preferred a slow death by hunger to detection and disgrace, or whether her delusion had obtained such a hold upon her that she believed she could outfast the watchers, her endurance and power of will must have been put to a terrible strain. It can now hardly be hoped that the real secret of her apparent abstinence will ever be discovered. She herself has kept it to the last, and if her parents were cognisant of it they are not likely now to reveal it. It may be wished, indeed, that the present experiment had been made before the deception or illusion had been maintained so long. The longer it lasted the more strongly must it have been confirmed, and after two years it may very probably have been too late to shake or dissipate it. The case is now, and perhaps will always remain, a mystery; but nothing can alter the fact we have now before us, or the evidence it gives. How far the girl fasted previously we have no means of knowing. But when to our knowledge she was completely deprived of food, she died.

The story will probably be remembered as affording one of the most extraordinary instances on record of the strange possessions which under certain conditions may occupy the mind, and especially the minds of young women. Under the name of "simulative hysteria," cases very similar to that of the Welsh girl are perfectly familiar to medical men. In this state of mind deceit becomes a second nature; there is a morbid passion for exciting sympathy and interest, while at the same time an unaccountable capacity of physical endurance is frequently developed. What is the original motive or cause it is impossible to say. In this instance the girl is said to have been very much devoted to religious reading, and the devotion had considerably increased during her illness. She was a member of the Church of England, and, though so young, had been confirmed. The Welsh are just the people among whom a superstitious allusion of this kind might take rise, and among whom it would find its proper aliment in the credulity of neighbours. The story indeed, from this point of view, may be thought to carry a somewhat instructive moral. Can it be doubted that if Sarah Jacobs had chanced to be born in some corner of France or Italy in which Romanism flourished unchecked, her prolonged fasting, after great devotion to religious reading and a pious submission to ecclesiastical ordinances, would have assumed all the circumstances of a miracle? Had there, moreover, been priests and sisters of mercy at hand, ready to welcome heavenly visions, who can say what a number and variety of appearances the Holy Virgin might have vouchsafed to the exalted faculties of this excitable little maiden? This is the way in which miracles, like those of La Salette, either grow or are concocted.—*Times*, December 18.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—Wool will not be received at the stores of the undersigned, in Macquarie-street, after 5 p.m., and on SATURDAYS, 1 p.m. Shipping notes must accompany each load, with marks and numbers specified, or receipts will not be given. No cargo received at the stores, Circular Quay, without the current rate of storage being paid thereon.

TALBOT and SON,
MARSDEN and SON,
READ and CO.

3rd December, 1869.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459602

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
POSITIVE DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

SELLING OFF, under actual cost, the whole of Messrs. RAPHAEL and CO.'S stock of first-class and general Household Furniture, cut-glass Chandeliers, &c., &c., which will be on sale SIXTEEN DAYS, after which the balance will be submitted to PUBLIC AUCTION, as well as the large stock of seasoned cedar and fancy colonial woods, veneers, fittings of workshops, benches, lathe, &c.; van, horse, and harness; iron safe; together with the LEASE of the premises, which comprise every requisite for carrying on a first-class furniture or other factory, hotel, or wholesale draper's. Possession can be had on 1st April.

The stock comprises richly-carved walnut and rosewood drawing-room suites, in brocatelles, tabarets, reps, &c.
Shaped centre loo and card tables, whatnots, &c.
Mahogany dining-room suites, in morocco leather and haircloth.
Telescope dining tables, dinner waggons.
Sideboards, with plate-glass and other backs.
Wardrobes, chests of drawers, and every requisite for general house furnishing.
Sale commences THIS DAY.
Castlereagh-street, near King-street.
All claims against the above firm are requested to be sent in for liquidation.

E. ZUCCANI and CO., 253, George-street.
Just landed,
MAGNIFICENT OAK DINING-ROOM SUITES in morocco,
by Wylie and Lockhead, Glasgow, consisting of
Richly-carved massive sideboard, with glass back
Telescope oval-end dining table, on carved trusses
Double-ended settee, easy chair, and eight single chairs.
Also,
by the same makers,
Handsome Walnut DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in green figured brocatelle, consisting of sofa, four easy chairs, and six single chairs.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Books, &c.—Wanted, to purchase, highest price given. Cockburn, Park-st.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE.—Lock-stitch, £4 10s., complete.
E. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

900,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and Mary-borough flooring; Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes, &c., MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

NAILS.—A well assorted invoice of 200 kegs best French wire Nails, rose heads.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

KAURI TIMBER } Squared logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

FOREIGN and Colonial TIMBER, Doors, Sashes, Cerements, Mouldings, Architraves, &c., &c., on hand and made to order. Goodlet and Smith, Saw Mills, Erskine-st.; 483, George-st., n. Bathurst-st.; 7, Prmtta.-st.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD. Goodlet and Smith have this day reduced their price of hardwood. 4th March.

GOODLET and SMITH, Agents for George Jennings, sanitary engineer, Lambeth, have just landed a shipment of his patent "Closets for the Million," the most complete thing of the kind, very cheap. 483, George-st.

REDFERN STEAM SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS,
SASH and DOOR FACTORY,
Botany Road, Redfern.
To Builders, Railway Contractors, Storekeepers, and others.
HUDSON, BROTHERS, having erected a quantity of wood-working machinery, with all the latest improvements, are now prepared to execute builders' and contractors' orders with dispatch, and trust that their practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade in all its branches will be a sufficient guarantee that any orders entrusted to their care will be executed in a manner that will ensure satisfaction.
Planed T. and G. hardwood flooring boards always on hand.
Foreign and colonial timber of every description in any quantity.
Price lists forwarded on application.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

BUGGIES, Harness, and Saddlery, large assortment, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness. J. Armatage, Globe-st., George-st. North.

FIRST-CLASS pair upstanding chesnut carriage or buggy Horses, quiet, and good steppers. £25. Gibson and Co.

CHESNUT HORSE, 16 hands, very stylish phaeton and buggy horse, fine action; £25. Brown Horse, first-rate buggy horse; £12. Chesnut Horse, by Little John, a good side-saddle hack; £10. GIBSON and CO.

FIRST CLASS DOGCART, £20, cost £45; double-seated Buggy, nearly new, £25; light hooded Phaeton, thorough good order, carry six, £18; new Spring-cart, £8. GIBSON and CO.

GIBSON and CO. have 14 very useful quiet Saddle and Harness HORSES, subject to any trials; cheap.

WANTED, to purchase 6 Nuggetty Cart HORSES. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

£5 SET New Silver-mounted Gig and Buggy HARNESS; best stock Saddles, 50s. Gibson's.

N O T I C E.
J. ROBERTSON wishes to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the general public for the liberal patronage he has received for the past twenty-five years, and to inform them he is now prepared to supply all descriptions of vehicles and materials at a lower rate than any other establishment in the colonies.
Having the largest premises, and the largest and most complete and extensive machinery, he is bound to sell at reduced prices, and is determined to refuse no reasonable offer. Sketches of anything in the trade for intending purchasers will be forwarded on receipt of application.
The proprietor would recommend all before they purchase elsewhere, to call and see the following, now on SALE—
Stanhope, cut-under, eureka, slide-seat, and sociable buggies
Cut-under and gipsy sociables, cab-phaetons, with and without doors, first-class barouche, for one or two horses
Drays, and express waggons, gipsy and side-door gipsy waggons
Spring and pagnel carts, grocers' and wholesale warehouse carts
Bicycles, tricycles, and velocipedes
Wheels, of every description, with and without tyres
Wheelstuff, of every description, dressed or in the rough
Iron-bark buggy felloes, blue gum felloes, spokes, of every description (rough or dressed), turned stocks, bored and morticed, and every description of coach materials.
ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory,
483, 485, 487, 489, and 491, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 16 Heavy Draught HORSES, together with 16 sets of harness, 2 waggons, nearly new, and tarpauline. All in good condition.
Apply to Mr. W. CRISP, Berrima.

HANDSOME Bay Gelding, black points, 6 years, broken to harness and side-saddle, £6. STRANGE, Union Stables, 156, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, Pony Phaeton and Harness, suitable for invalid. M'Donald, Burwood Hotel, Burwd.

WANTED, a good quiet DRAYHORSE. Trial required. Hardie and Mitchell.

WANTED, to purchase a strong HORSE, for a baker's cart. A. Shadler, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to purchase a HORSE and Harness. Apply Dog and Duck, George-street South.

H O R S E S.
The undersigned have several lots of Horses for SALE. Delivery to be given in the neighbourhood of Cooma, Boilen Bullen, &c.
DAWSON and CO.

FOR SALE, a first-class HORSE, suitable for patent safety, cart and harness. Mrs. M'Gee, 134, Clarence-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS

STORE WETHERS. STORE WETHERS.
200 very superior STORE WETHERS for SALE, depastured near Casilis, from 2½ years to 4½ years old.
Apply to G. M. PITT, Post Office Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

S T O R E S T O C K.
DAWSON and CO., 246, Pitt-street, have for SALE SHEEP, as follows:—
Near Goulburn—
4000 maiden ewes
1000 store wethers.
Near Young—
6000 store wethers.
Near Gundaroo—
1000 ewes.
Near Mudgee—
700 maiden ewes.
And CATTLE:
Near Gladstone, Queensland—
1500 bullocks, 3 to 6.
Near Goulburn—
1700 mixed, 3 to 6
1000 ditto, up to 2.
Near Sutton Forest—
300 mixed, 3 to 6.
Near Coonabarabran—
400 mixed, 3 to 7.

AUCTION SALES.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart.

Household Furniture, Counters
Glass Cases, Patent Mangles, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
Harmoniums, horsehair sofa and chairs, cane-seat and wood ditto; loo, dining, and side tables; chiffonieres, sideboards, carpets, fenders and irons, bookcases, electro-plated ware, hearthrugs, engravings, chests of drawers, wardrobes, toilette glasses, tubular and solid iron bedsteads, bedding, washstands and sets, kitchen utensils, &c. Also patent mangles, chaff-cutter, glass cases, counters, office-desks, &c.
Terms, cash.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

To Draymen and others.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed by Mr. J. Collins to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class chesnut dray horse, subject to any draught trial. Also,
A dray and harness, in good condition.

Best Batch of the Season.
From the celebrated Stud of Messrs. Clift, Brothers.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Clift, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 7th March, at 2 o'clock,
45 head of first-class unbroken horses, mostly heavy draught.

The Auctioneer begs to draw the attention of persons seeking really good cart horses to the above sale, he being confident that nothing like this lot has been offered, or likely to come to market, this season.

At Camperdown, on WEDNESDAY next.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. A. Hearn to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of strong upstanding colts and fillies, in good condition, and well suited for saddle, light and heavy harness.

Preliminary Notice.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. A. Hunt, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant,
The thoroughbred racehorse KAISER, just returned from New Zealand.
Kaiser, a grey colt, foaled in 1865, bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal, and got by New Warrior from Kedd, by Emigrant from Kalyda, by Glendower (imported) from Kate, by Benilong, &c., &c.
Kaiser, after racing well as a two and three year old in this colony, was purchased by Mr. Buchan Thomson for W. A. Hunt, Esq., of New Zealand, and shipped thence in February, 1869, in which colony he started for nine races, seven of which he won.

To the Stud-masters and Breeders of New South Wales.

GEORGE KISS begs to notify that the Annual Sale of Blood Stock will take place at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, April 25th.
When will be offered
Colts and fillies, from the best known studs
Brood mares
Stallions.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Prime Fat Sheep.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Mr. Scott to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1000 fat wethers and ewes.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Pitt-street Yards,
A superior skeleton break gig, in excellent order.

Important to Commercial Men.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large-sized commercial traveller's buggy, built by Vial, and is in first-rate order.

To Private Families and others.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
An elegant family landau carriage, with pole, &c., complete.

Fresh Horses from the South Country.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 p.m.,
On account of Mr. Thomas Robertson,
43 first-class horses, of the noted diamond over TR brand.

Prime Fat Half-bred Southdown Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Mr. Gale to sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime half-bred Southdown wethers.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by W. J. Wotton, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, at their Homebush Yards,
950 exceedingly prime fat wethers, per train from Goulburn.

Prime Half-bred Paddock-fed Sheep.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by W. Glasson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY, at half-past 9 o'clock,
2000 prime fat ewes and wethers, half-bred and paddock-fed.
☞ These sheep are reported very prime.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 2 p.m., on account of Mr. Welch,
30 superior horses.
☞ These horses consist of very heavy draught horses, got by the imported horses "Hero" and "Waxwork," and also some very superior light descriptions.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. J. R. Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
150 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Reedy Creek Station.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. J. Dernelly to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1100 really prime fat ewes
1260 really prime fat wethers, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from J. R. Edrop, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 7th March, at half-past 9 o'clock,
50 head of very prime fat bullocks, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from G. H. Lees, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 7th March, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1037 very prime weighty fat wethers, in lots; fully 60 lbs.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John W. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, 7th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o clock,
200 really prime fat wethers, in lots, per steamer. The balance of the flock.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. Kinghorn, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Yards, THIS DAY,
150 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. F Buchanan, Esq., to sell at his Yards, THIS DAY,
130 head of prime fat cattle, from his noted Zoolundry station.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq. to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock,
248 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. R. Delaney, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at his Yards (Fullagar's), at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, very soft and quiet, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas J. Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at his Yards (Fullagar's), at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of superior store bullocks, in lots.

N.B.—Persons requiring bullocks for fattening purposes would do well to attend this sale.

At the Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Established a Quarter of a Century.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising chiffonieres, horse-hair couches, horse-hair chairs, safes, cane-seated chairs, loo, dining, and other tables, bedsteads, iron and wood; dresser, toilet tables, and glasses, washstands, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, china, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Also, two (2) chests of clothing, in an intestate estate, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Kent-street, between King-street and Erskine-street.
Clearing-out Sale, without reserve.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, by order of Mrs. J. Jagleman,
The stock-in-trade, comprising ironmongery, stationery, toilet glasses, guns, kerosene lamps, twine, rope, clocks, whips, chamois leather, fishing lines, shot belts, 50 reams blotting paper, lamp, irons, spurs, adzes, axes, and sundries, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Storekeepers, Clothiers, and Dealers.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have been instructed by the assignee in an assigned estate to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-square, on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at half-past 10,
The whole of a generally assorted stock of clothing, hats, caps, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, and a lot of sundries, to be sold for cash, without reserve, so as to close the account.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock,

On the Premises, Newmarket Hotel, Campbell-street.
Important Sale by Public Auction.

Lease, License, Goodwill, Bar-fittings, Stock-in-Trade, Furniture of the well-known Newmarket Hotel.

To Publicans, Hotelkeepers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. James Markell to sell by auction, on the premises, Campbell-street, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 11 o'clock,
The lease, license, goodwill, stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., of the above favourite hotel.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction,
15 CASES ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
IRON SAFES, BEDSTEADS, and FANCY GOODS.
Just landed ex Comadre.

To Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Fancy Warehousemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Comadre,
15 cases electroplated ware, ironmongery, and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY 10th March.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes,
of the celebrated manufacture of James Davies and Sons.

Now landing, in splendid condition, ex Bruckiay Castle.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, the importers, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia,
An invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes, now landing in splendid order, ex Bruckiay Castle, comprising
Ladies' cashmere PPS., rivets
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto memel ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Ditto glove kid, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto M. Balmorals, ditto ditto, fancy stitched
Ditto cashmere PPS, sewn
Ditto lasting ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
Girls' 10 to 13 kid and memel pps., T.P.H.
Ditto 6 to 9 ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto M. Balmorals and fancy stitched
Children's 2 to 5 and 3 to 6 kid, morocco, roan, and patent, in great variety
Gent.'s calf E.S., pegged and screwed
Ditto patent calf, E.S., rivets.
☞ The particular attention of the trade is invited to this invoice as being positively the last of this very favourite make that will be offered for many months to come.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SPARKLING and STILL WINES
BRANDY, in BULK and GLASS
WHISKY, RUM, GENEVA
PORT and SHERRY, &c., &c., &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex various ships,
100 cases Jamaica rum (London bottled)
20 quarter-casks old port
10 ditto sherry
200 cases Stewart's whisky
160 ditto old tom
200 ditto geneva
180 ditto Lamont Roberts's champagne
180 ditto Central S. V. P. dark brandy
100 ditto Hennessy's brandy (pale)
10 hogsheads ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
50 cases Clouzeau's brandy
2 quarter-casks Kirkliston whisky
100 cases London bottled sherry
100 ditto Lowndes's port
200 ditto London bottled ale (various brands)
100 ditto ditto porter, ditto
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

SPERM CANDLES.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at 11 o'clock,
84 boxes sperm candles.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Preserved Fish, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
An Invoice of Superior Goods, now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at 11 o'clock,
460 cases of new goods.
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of Drapery, Clothing, &c., now landing ex Moneta, and Bruckiay Castle.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 10th and 11th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the abovenamed days, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A large and varied assortment of general drapery, clothing, &c.
Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

Treble Diamond Port
Pale Sherry, in butts, Double Diamond and Grape
Fine Old Port, in quarters.

To Wine Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A choice parcel of the above.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Bass's Pale Ale.

More or less damaged by sea water.
Ex Ben Lomond, ——, master, from London.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the following, viz.:—
HJP
1-148—148 cases, each 4 dozen, Bass's Pyramid pale ale (26), bottled by Fenton and Co.
Terms, cash.

Geneva.
300 Cases, 3-11s., 19 u. p.

To Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to submit to public auction, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms,
300 cases geneva, just landed ex Ben Lomond.
Terms at sale.

Barclay's Stout.
Just landed ex Ben Lomond, in prime condition.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
100 casks, each 4 dozen, Barclay's stout, quarts, bottled by Scoggie
20 ditto, ditto 8 ditto ditto, pints, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco.

Ex Scawfell from New York.

To Storekeepers, Tobacconists, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases, each containing 8 boxes Magnolia, ½-lbs., aromatic.
A very prime sample.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture, removed from the residence of Mr. Bell, Bexly Park, for convenience of sale.

BAKER and SHORT will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 299, Pitt-street, opposite Wooller's Sale Yard, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, removed from the residence of Mr. Bell, Bexly Park, consisting of
Dining, loo, and occasional tables; couches, sofas, marble-top chest of drawers, washstands, toilet glasses, massive tube and solid iron bedsteads, hair mattresses; chiffonieres, bookcases, war drb stuffed and cane-seat chairs, cornice poles, engravings; china, glass, and earthenware; patent mangle, meat safes, cooking utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

On TUESDAY, 22nd March.

TUENA.

Public-house, Stables
Store, Post Office, Butcher's Shop, &c., now in full trade.

MAGLO CREEK, near TUENA.
Splendid Dairy Farm, 102 acres, Orchard, Vineyard, &c.

BURNT HUT, near TUENA.
Choice Farm, 62 acres, splendid Orchard and Vineyard.

PEEK and FRERICHS have received instructions to sell, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY, 22nd March,
The above.
This early notice is given that purchasers may make themselves acquainted with the properties, the owner feeling confident that the better they are acquainted with them the higher price he will get.
☞ Further particulars at the offices of the auctioneer.
Title grants from Crown.

TUESDAY, 8th March.

On account of whom it may concern, with all faults.

ARROLL'S ALLOA ALE.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
17 hogsheads Arroll's Alloa ale.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 8th March.

Pendreigh's Ale
Bernard's Stout
Geneva
Port Wine.

PEEK and FRERICHS have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
300 casks Pendreigh's ale, quarts
50 ditto ditto, pints
35 ditto Bernard's stout, ditto
300 cases geneva, Key brand
45 quarter-casks port wine.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

Furniture, Pigeon-house, &c., &c.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Household furniture, &c., &c., viz.:—Iron and wood bedsteads, child's cot, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, curtains, chests drawers, chiffonieres, sofas, couches, chairs, sofas, loo and dining tables, deal tables, crockeryware, &c., &c.
Also a large pigeon-house and Russell's cooking stove.
No reserve.—Terms cash.

THIS DAY, Monday, March 7, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

To Dealers and others.

On the Premises, No. 143, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 143, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
Office furniture, consisting of writing tables, office desks, chairs, tables, filter, couches, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

FOR ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, by order of the Mortgagees.

WATERSIDE RESIDENCE at GLEBE POINT, known as
UDALE COTTAGE.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
UDALE COTTAGE and GROUNDS,
situate on the Bay, at Glebe Point. The ground has a frontage of 451 feet to Kennedy-street, and about 175 feet to Blackwattle Bay.
The cottage is built of brick, cemented and weatherboard, and contains drawing, dining, and sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, wash-house, &c., &c.
The garden, EXTENDING TO THE WATERS of Blackwattle Bay, is laid out with much taste, and is well stocked with fruit trees, bananas, &c., now in full bearing. There is a BATHING-HOUSE at the Bay.
The situation and aspect are very desirable, and those in search of a compact suburban residence and grounds are invited to inspect the property.

TITLE may be seen at Messrs. M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN'S.
☞ If required, MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS can be made with the City and Suburban Building Society to pay off the purchase money by instalments.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH.

MOST IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by Public Auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH.

BALMAIN, Darling Road.	Block of land, having 35 feet frontage to Darling Road, with Butcher's Shop and Dwelling-house, nearly opposite the Warwick Castle Hotel.
KING-STREET and CASTLEREAGH-STREET.	That splendid City Property, the Colonnade Hotel, now in the occupation of Mr. W. J. Cotton, under lease at an annual rent of £312.
WOOLLAHRA, South Head Road.	Allotment of land near Eliza-street, with a comfortable weatherboard Cottage, now in the occupation of Mr. Haylock.
WOOLLAHRA, South Head Road.	Allotment of land, Wallis-street, fronting the South Head Road, with a two-story Brick Shop, recently in the occupation of Mr. Cordes.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

CHOICE CITY FREEHOLD,

KING AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

THE COLONNADE HOTEL.
now in the occupation of Mr. W. J. Cotton. Under lease at an ANNUAL RENT OF £312.

TITLE Unquestionable.

TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, March, 9,
That really valuable City Property,
THE COLONNADE HOTEL.
Situate at the junction of
KING AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS
containing cellar cut out of the solid rock, and properly drained, bar, bar parlour, dining room, reading room, and kitchen on the ground floor, and 7 good rooms over, together with the bar-fittings, comprising beer and spirit engines, glass case, show casks in bar, counter and fixtures, force pump, pewter drainers, brass warmer, 2 sofas, 2 sign-boards, pullies and ropes, venetian blinds, &c.

THE COLONNADE HOTEL occupies beyond doubt one of the finest positions in the city, and has at all times maintained a high position in the estimation of the trade; it is a thoroughly first-class property, and is in excellent order. It is now in the occupation of Mr. W. J. Cotton at a very moderate rent, and can be confidently recommended as
A FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT.
Plan on view at Mort's Rooms.

HYDE PARK, ELIZABETH-STREET.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The large and substantial family residence, the property of the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, containing hall, twenty rooms, kitchen, store room, and cellary.
Title, indefeasible. Terms, liberal.

N.B.—Cards to view may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

BALMAIN EAST.

COTTAGE and LAND, HOSKING-STREET, near PEACOCK'S POINT, adjoining Captain TRUSCOTT'S property, and overlooking DARLING HARBOUR, known as the property of Mr. J. R. MILES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having 40 feet frontage to HOSKING-STREET, with a depth of 82 feet, upon which is erected a comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of weatherboard on stone foundation, containing verandah, 7 rooms, pantry, and kitchen, with good yard, garden, well of water, &c.
☞ This cottage is immediately opposite the property of Mr. Perkins, near the corner of JOHNSON-STREET, and within five minutes' walk of either the BAY or POINT STEAM FERRY WHARFS.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

PYRMONT.

FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, northern end of HARRIS-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
Three BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each having 20 feet frontage to HARRIS-STREET, with a depth of about 100 feet, adjoining Mr. PATRICK'S property.
☞ These Pyrmont City Allotments are among the few FREEHOLD SITES that can be obtained. They occupy a capital position in the main street, close to Macarthur's Point and the A. S. N. Company's extensive engineering establishment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 116, DOWLING-STREET, on the east side, a few doors south of STEPHEN-STREET, and adjoining the property now in the occupation of Mr. J. Harris.
It contains verandah, balcony, 4 rooms, 2 attics, kitchen, and servants' room, with yard, back entrance from DUKE-STREET, water laid on, &c.

TITLE Unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to W. Russell, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th March,
at 11 o'clock,
The above-described TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 116, DOWLING-STREET.

The house is now unoccupied, and the key may be obtained on application to the landlady of the Royal Yacht Hotel, corner of Forbes and Alfred streets, Woolloomooloo

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CITY INVESTMENT.

MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH.
Commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 219, Macquarie-street, opposite the Legislative Assembly Chamber, and adjoining the property of H. L. Roberts, Esq., near Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from T. B. Hall, Esq., by his attorney, Magnus J. Peden, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th March,
at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, having a frontage of 29 feet to Macquarie-street North, with a depth of about 105 feet, on which is that handsome well-finished Family RESIDENCE, No. 219, Macquarie-street, built of brick on stone foundations, cemented and oil painted in front, containing hall, ten good rooms, with kitchen, scullery, pantry and servants'-room, in the basement; large yard, with arched entrance from Macquarie-street, 2-stall stable, coach-house and loft, and groom's room above, at the rear.
These premises are well finished, and in perfect tenantable order. They are built a few feet back from the street, leaving a small garden plot between them and the boundary, which is enclosed with tastefully designed iron gates, pillars, and palisade fence. The elevation is bold and handsome, with verandah and balcony in front.

☞ This is a valuable property, occupying a large frontage to the favourite street in the city, for private residences. The proprietor's instructions by the late mail are positively to sell. The special attention of capitalists is therefore directed to the opportunity for securing favourably an undoubtedly first-class investment.

CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained at the Rooms, and particulars of title on application to

JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

WOOLLAHRA.

BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, MONCUR-STREET, between the properties of Mr. BEAVER and Mr. KERR, and near the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, known as Mr. SIMON MORAN'S property.

The Cottage is only recently erected, and thoroughly finished throughout. It contains Verandah, Hall, 5 Rooms and Kitchen; well of good water, &c., at the rear. The land has 30 feet frontage to MONCUR-STREET, depth 90 FEET, with back entrance by lane from MORRELL-STREET.

NEAT STONE COTTAGE, MORRELL-STREET, between MONCUR and PIPER STREETS, and near the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
It contains verandah, four rooms and kitchen, with yard, well of good water, &c., at the rear.
The land has 46 feet frontage to the north side of MORRELL-STREET, with a depth of about 90 feet.

TITLES—LEASES POINT PIPER ESTATE, for 99 years.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th MARCH,
at 11 o'clock.
The above described properties, MONCUR and MORRELL STREETS, WOOLLAHRA, near the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Terms at Sale.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 8th March.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 prompt.
GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.—Shop and Dwelling, No. 754, George-street, between the properties of Messrs. A. Hordern and T. P. Treeve.
CROWN and STANLEY STREETS.—Lot 1.—Butcher's Shop and Dwelling, at the corner of Crown and Stanley streets; also Dwelling-house, No. 107, Crown-street. Lot 2.—Neat verandah Cottage, No. 95, Stanley-street. Lot 3.—Verandah Cottage, No. 214, Crown-street. Positive sale. By order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. William Keel.
PYRMONT.—Three freehold building Allotments, each 20 feet frontage to Harris-street, adjoining Mr. Patrick's property.
PICTON.—Bent's two 50-acre grants, between Picton and Cedar Creek, near their junction, about 4 miles from the township.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNRESERVED SALE.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. WILLIAM KEEL.

CROWN AND STANLEY STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,
at 11 o'clock,
The following properties, in the estate of the late Mr. William Keel—
LOT 1.—CROWN and STANLEY STREETS.—All that piece of land having the following frontages—
24 FEET TO STANLEY-STREET
85 FEET TO CROWN-STREET
24 FEET TO STANLEY-LANE
on which are the following premises—
BUTCHER'S SHOP, and DWELLING of 4 rooms, at the corner of the above streets.
DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 107, Crown-street, containing 5 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 2.—All that piece of land, having 15 FEET FRONTAGE to STANLEY-STREET, opposite Burdekin's paddock, with a depth of 85 feet, extending to Chapel-lane at the rear, on which is a NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGE, No. 95, STANLEY-STREET, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, &c., at the rear.
LOT 3.—All that piece of land, having a frontage of 18 FEET to CROWN-STREET, between Stanley and Liverpool streets, with a depth of 97½ feet, on which is VERANDAH COTTAGE, No. 214, CROWN-STREET, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, &c., at the rear extending to Langley-lane.

☞ The above are well situated city freeholds, on the elevated portion of Woolloomooloo, between William and Liverpool streets. Each lot must be sold to the highest bidder, to enable the executors to carry out the trusts in the will of the late Mr. Keel.
For further information relative to the property, apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street; and for particulars of title to
JOHN DAWSON,
Solicitor, Pitt-street.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION, RAILWAY STATION.

VALUABLE IMPROVED ESTATE, well known as the property of Mr. J. L. CASTNER, containing 90 Acres, with Dwelling-house, and other Improvements, near the TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

Title—TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th March,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of Land at PARRAMATTA JUNCTION, comprising 90 ACRES 2 ROODS 22 PERCHES, being the whole of Sections D and E of the Drainwell Estate, fronting the DOG-TRAP ROAD, JOHN, WILLIAM, BLAXCELL, and RAILWAY STREETS, together with the following improvements:—
A SUBSTANTIALLY-ERECTED and WELL-FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of hardwood, and containing wide verandah on three sides, hall, drawing and dining rooms, sitting-room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large kitchen and cellar in the basement, with detached stable for 6 horses, and coachhouse, &c.
About 79 acres of the land are cleared, 70 acres of which are cultivated as Orangery, Orchard, and Vineyard.
The following is a summary of the trees planted thereon:—
420 oranges, 3 years old
512 ditto, 6 ditto
1287 ditto, 7 ditto
90 apricot, plum, fig, and peaches, 2 years old
1300 ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 ditto
462 ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 ditto
950 apples and pears, 3, 4, and 6 years old
474 almond, medlar, loquat, quince, &c., besides
428 trees planted last year, which are now coming into bearing. Also,
23 acres grape vines, 2 and 4 years.
The remaining 9 acres are trenched, and ready for planting, and the residue of the land (11 acres) is well timbered.
☞ This is a property upon which a very large sum of money has been expended in bringing it to its present state of perfection.
The fruit trees are all healthy and of the choicest description, and the vines are thoroughly free from disease, and now laden with fruit.
An inspection of the property by intending purchasers is particularly requested, and cards to view may be obtained on application at the ROOMS, PITT-STREET.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

PICTON.

BENT'S TWO 50-ACRE GRANTS, between PICTON and CEDAR CREEK, near their junction, about four miles from the TOWNSHIP, adjoining JAMES BURK'S 60 acres.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described 100 acres of good agricultural land, CEDAR CREEK, near Picton.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

To Dairymen and others.

Milch Cows
Store Cattle
Horses, &c.

THE above Sale advertised for 3rd instant, at Mr. John Booth's residence, Prospect Hill, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock.
GILBERT H. SMITH, Auctioneer.

PARRAMATTA.

Preliminary Notice.

GILBERT H. SMITH has received instructions from Mr. James Galloway to sell by auction, at an early date (as soon as plans are ready),
14 FARMS,
situate at Prospect.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SUGAR MILL.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

MR. GEORGE NEALE has received instructions from the Directors to sell by public auction, at the office of the Association, Grafton, Clarence River, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, at 11 o'clock,
The Belmore Sugar Mill and plant, complete, in full working order, together with 2½ acres of land, situate on the bank of the Clarence River, at Ulmarra, accessible to ships drawing 12 feet of water, and having steam communication with Sydney three times a week and to all parts of the river daily.
This mill has been erected during the present year, at a cost of six thousand pounds (£6000), and is capable of making two tons of sugar per diem. It consists of an open copper battery, driven by a horizontal engine of sixteen (16) horse power nominal.
The mill is a two-story building, constructed of hardwood, covered with patent tiles. It is sixty-nine (69) feet long and forty-two (42) feet wide.
A substantial wharf, 47 feet x 36 feet, tramway, and 12-ton weighbridge are erected, with every convenience for carrying on the business.

This sale offers an unusually good opportunity for investment, as its operations may be largely extended if desired. A large area of cane is cultivated in the vicinity, and it is only sold in consequence of the difficulties which are found in working it satisfactorily, with its present constitution, under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.
An inspection is earnestly requested, and further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459603

FUNERALS

THE FUNERAL of Mrs. FREDERICK TOOTH, deceased, will move from her late residence, Upper William-street North, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock precisely, thence to Camperdown Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

THE Friends of Mr. JOHN HOWELLS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER, Thomas Howells; to move from the residence of Mr. Metcalfe, No. 233, Sussex-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

THE Friends of Mr. JAMES SHAW are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Catharine Parker, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON; to move from his residence, Abattoir Road, Glebe Island, at half-past 2 o'clock. T. DIXON and SON, Undertakers, South Head Road.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, a Member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, I, SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, the Governor of New South Wales, do, by this Proclamation, issued with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, direct that the election of the Mayor of the borough of Camperdown, which has been formed by the union of the municipalities of Cook and Camperdown, shall take place on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the building formerly used and known as the Municipal Council Chamber, Cook.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of her Majesty's reign.

By command,
CHARLES COWPER.

Department of Railways,
Secretary's Office, Spencer-street, Melbourne,
7th February, 1870.

TENDERS will be received till the 24th March, 1870, for the works required for the first fifty-six (56) miles of the NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Full particulars can be obtained on and after MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Batman's Hill.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for North-Eastern Railway Works," and addressed to the undersigned, must be deposited in the railway tender box, Crown Lands Office, Latrobe-street West, at or before 12 o'clock noon on the said 24th day of March next.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(Signed) FRANCIS LONGMORE,
Commissioner of Railways and Roads.

General Post Office, Adelaide,
February, 7, 1870.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, until MONDAY, 21st March, at noon, for the conveyance by steampacket of the English Mails between Adelaide and King George's Sound, for the period years, commencing with the April homeward mail.

The tenders to state the tonnage and horse-power steamer or steamers proposed to be employed; and satisfactory sureties will be required that such steamer or steamers will be at the disposal of the Government, and ready to start, on the appointed days every fourth week.

Tenders are to state the sum required if the service is so arranged that one steamer only is sufficient, as at present, for both outward and inward mails, and also the amount should the time-table necessitate the simultaneous employment of two steamers.

The steamers, if required, must call at the Glenelg Jetty both outwards and inwards, and for the mails inwards must wait their arrival at King George's Sound, if necessary, for fourteen clear days.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether English, Colonial, or Foreign.

The vessels and fittings, as to boats, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General; and the crews must include a sufficient number to man a boat efficiently for transhipping the mails, if necessary.

The vessels will be required to convey any officers of the Post Office free of charge.

Accommodation must be afforded for sorting and making up mails on board; and the vessel must heave-to, if required, for the officers engaged in so doing to land per mail boat at the Semaphore.

The space allotted for the mails, as also the accommodation for sorting, &c., must be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General; and no person must be allowed access to the place in which the mails are deposited, unless authorised by the Mail Agent.

While employed in conveying the mails, the steamer must not be engaged in any service (such as towing vessels, &c.) which would retard her passage; and in the case of the inward mails, they must be landed before any person (except the pilot) can be allowed to board or leave the vessel. Should any of these stipulations be violated, the contractor shall forfeit a sum of ten pounds for each offence, such sum to be deducted from the following instalment due to the contractor.

The contractor will be required to take all risk of delay through the non-arrival of the ocean steamer, as no claim will be allowed for demurrage.

If from stress of weather, or any other cause, the steamer conveying the outward mails should fail to arrive at King George's Sound in time for them to be put on board the ocean steamer, the whole of the subsidy mentioned for that trip shall be forfeited; or should the ocean steamer wait the arrival of the South Australian mail, a fine of not exceeding £10 will be inflicted for every hour the ocean steamer is detained; provided always that the South Australian mails shall have been placed on board the branch steamer within thirty hours of the ocean packet's departure from Hobson's Bay.

The steamer to leave King George's Sound immediately the inward mails from England are transhipped. The maximum time allowed for the passage to be 130 hours; and should that time be exceeded, and the ocean steamer arrive in Hobson's Bay with the inward Victorian mail before the arrival of the South Australian mail at Glenelg one-half of the subsidy for that trip shall be forfeited.

The Government reserve the power to terminate the contract at any time during the two years, if the service should not be performed satisfactorily, or if the Government should decide on discontinuing the same, upon giving three months' notice of their intention; or, in the event of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers discontinuing to call at King George's Sound, the Government to have the right of terminating this contract immediately.

The amount of contract will be paid in monthly instalments, in accordance with the Treasury regulations.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond, in double the amount of the tender, for the due performance of the contract.

The contractor will also be required to execute an agreement for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked on the left-hand corner "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between Adelaide and King George's Sound."

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHARLES TODD, Postmaster-General.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£50,000

THE ASSETS
OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—36, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1856.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

WOOLGARLO LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Shareholders are informed that a further (being a fifth) CALL has been made of Two Shillings and Sixpence upon all contributing shares in the above-named Company, payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on or before the 15th day of March instant.

By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st March, 1870.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows interest on FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates, viz.:—
For 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto, at 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto, at 5½ ditto ditto
18 ditto, at 6 ditto ditto.
By order of the Directors.
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. HOSKINS.

In order to meet the times, and notwithstanding the immense expense attending the production of SUN AND SHADOW, the following Liberal Tariff has been decided on:—

Dress Circle (strictly select, bonnets allowed)	3s
Stalls	2s
Pit and Upper Circle	1s
Gallery	6d

GLORIOUS SUCCESS!
House crammed from floor to ceiling
witness the production of Mr. Walter H. Cooper's
GREAT AUSTRALIAN SENSATION DRAMA!
SUN AND SHADOW!

THIS EVENING, Monday, 7th March, the performances will commence with, and
EVERY EVENING until Further Notice.
Production of the Great Australian Sensation Drama, by Walter H. Cooper, author of "Colonial Experience," illustrating the vicissitudes of Australian Life, entitled
SUN AND SHADOW.

No expense has been spared in the production of this Great Play, the whole of the scenery being Entirely Local, and the astounding mechanical Effects perfectly novel.

Messrs. Torning and Clint, and their assistants, have been for a considerable time at work upon the
NEW, AUTHENTIC, BEAUTIFUL, and LOCAL SCENERY.

The Lime and Coloured Lights by .... Mr. Beaumont
The wonderful Mechanical Effects by .... Mr. John Renno and assistants
The Properties by .... Mr. C. Warde
The Music arranged by .... Mr. W. Rice
Furniture from the show-rooms of Messrs. Zuccani and Co.
The Drama produced by
Mr. HOSKINS,
under the direction of the Author.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

The performance will commence with a Sensation Drama, in 4 acts, entitled
SUN AND SHADOW; or
MARK STORNWAY'S NEPHEWS!
By Walter H. Cooper.

Mark Stornway (a retired merchant) .... Mr. Holloway
Ralph Stornway } his nephews { ....Mr. H. N. Douglas
Tobias Truckle } { ....Mr. George Simms
Rapid .... Mr. Hoskins
Clutch .... Mr. S. Poole
Vamp .... Mr. T. Leopold
Dick Nuggets (a digger) .... Mr. G. Leopold
Cranky Jack (a hutkeeper) .... Mr. Hasker
Nobble .... Mr. Milner
Bookmakers .... Messrs. H. Leopold and Young
Diggers .... Messrs. Dillon and Stewart
Madeline Seldon (Mark Stornway's adopted daughter) .... Miss Florence Colville
Talitha Truckle (with song, "There's a path by the river") Miss Kate Corcoran
Jane ...... Miss Dixon Mary ...... Miss Morgan
Servants, bookmakers, jockeys, turfites, diggers, &c., &c., by a large corps of auxiliaries.

The scene is laid in New South Wales. Time—the Autumn of 1867.

To conclude each evening with a
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
in which
FRAULEIN FANNIE
HENRY LEOPOLD
and the little wonders
BLANCHE and ALBERT
will appear.

Box office (down the gateway) open from 10 till 3.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Lessees, Messrs. Lionel Harding, Wilson, and Habbe. Under the sole direction of Miss ROSA COOPER.

The great HERR BANDMANN and MISS MILLY PALMER will positively appear TO-NIGHT, Monday, March 7th, in Shakespere's grand tragedy of HAMLET; with HERR BANDMANN as HAMLET, and MISS MILLY PALMER as OPHELIA. MISS ROSA COOPER as the QUEEN. All the new and gorgeous scenery by Wilson and Habbe. Mr. W. ANDREWS will appear at this, the People's Theatre, on Tuesday next.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.
A THIRD GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN REPRESENTATION.

Every night since these great stars,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN,
late
Miss MILLY PALMER,
have appeared, being supported by the largest company ever seen in Sydney, the above Theatre has been filled with an enthusiastic audience, acknowledging that never have plays been equally well placed upon the stage in Sydney.

The management is happy to announce another one of those Shakespearian revivals in the great tragedy of
HAMLET,
produced in a manner never before witnessed in the colonies.

HERR BANDMANN will perform his great character of
HAMLET,
acknowledged in Germany, England, America, and the colonies to have no rival.

Miss MILLY PALMER
will, for the FIRST TIME, play her great character of OPHELIA, spoken of by the entire English Press as the best seen since the days of Helen Faucit.

Miss COOPER will play the Queen; and the rest of the large company, headed by Mr. Charles Young, will essay the other characters.

New Scenery by Wilson and Habbe.

HAMLET TO-NIGHT.

MISS PALMER as OPHELIA, TO-NIGHT.

HAMLET.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

The Celebrated Minstrels,
HUSSEY, KELLY, and HOLLY,
with a full troupe.

Patronised by
The Right Hon. Viscount Canterbury
The Viscountess Canterbury
Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
Lady Edith Fergusson,
and all classes of society,
For Two Hundred Consecutive Nights in Melbourne.

Now performing nightly to crowded houses, at the Prince of Wales Opera House.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING.

HUSSEY, KELLY, and HOLLY'S MINSTRELS.

Still enjoying a triumphant career, marked by the nightly attendance of the beauty and fashion.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 7th March.
Entirely new Programme.

First time of HUSSEY'S GHOST in a PAWN SHOP.
Peculiar Perplexing Predicaments.

MONSTER BILL THIS EVENING.
All the great acts of this model troupe To-night.
KELLY and HOLLY
in their inimitable GOLDEN SHOE DANCE.
Our Quartette of Vocalists,
ACKLAND, HERMAN, CAMPBELL, and AMERY,
with voices sweet, clear, and melodious.
Never were there before seen in Sydney such a combination of talent.

The public will please accept the thanks of the management for their liberal encouragement in our endeavours to establish amusement in this city; that, while it shall be replete with humour and refined witticisms of the most mirth-provoking character, interspersed with musical gems of the highest order of merit, shall be entirely free of anything approaching even to rudeness.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Saturday last, the MID-DAY PERFORMANCE was unavoidably postponed till next SATURDAY, March 12th.
P. KIRBY, Agent.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
in aid of the Funds of the Institution,
THIS EVENING, March 7th, 1870,
tendered by the
HARMONY GLEE CLUB,
assisted by
MISS JAMES,
(who has kindly volunteered her services),
Messrs. E. S. DEANE, (Conductor and Accompanist),
M. W. GREENFIELD (Violin),
ALFRED HARE (Flute), and
Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture—"Masaniello" .... Auber — ORCHESTRA.
2. Glee—"The Miller's Daughter" .... Hatton — HARMONY GLEE CLUB.
3. Solo—Flute—Air from Nino, with variations .... Verdi — Mr. ALFRED HARE.
4. Ballad—"The Forsaken" .... Gabriel — Miss JAMES.
5. Glee—"Evening's Twilight" .... Hatton
6. Song—"Nil Desperandum" .... Blockley — GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
7. Ballad—"Scenes that are Brightest" .... Wallace — LADY AMATEUR.
8. Glee—"Bacchanalian" .... Hatton.

PART II.

1. Overture—"L'Italiana in Algieri" .... Rossini — ORCHESTRA.
2. Hunting Chorus—"Tally-Ho" .... Lily of Killarney
3. Ballad—"The Skipper and his Boy" .... Gabriel — Miss JAMES.
4. Fantasia, Violin—"La Favorita" .... Singelee — Mr. M. W. GREENFIELD.
5. Glee—"Come, Boys" .... Orpheus
6. Song—"Calico Printer's Clerk" .... Clifton — GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
7. Chorus—"Comrades in Arms" .... Smart.

Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 precisely.
Admission to members, Free; Front Seats, 1s.
Admission to general public, 1s; Front Seats, 2s.
Tickets may be had at the Hall.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

SANS SOUCI HOTEL.
T. F. BAKER, Proprietor.

This New and Fashionable WATERING PLACE is situated on the point of Botany Bay and George's River, about five miles in a straight line over Cook's River Dam.

WEDDING PARTIES
will find Sans Souci strictly private for spending their Honeymoon.

PICNICS AND WEDDING BREAKFASTS
prepared in a superior style on reasonable notice.

Wines and spirits of the best qualities at reasonable prices.

SANS SOUCI
is delightfully situated—the rocks abound with oysters, the river with fish. Two very superior boats, for rowing or sailing, with fishing tackle, kept for the use of visitors.

All letters addressed to T. F. BAKER, Sans Souci, Rocky Point, will receive immediate attention.

N.B.—The road has lately been greatly improved, and is now in very good order.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PICNIC TO MIDDLE HARBOUR,
On THURSDAY 17th March.

President: Sir Terence Aubrey Murray.
Tickets: Ladies, 7s 6d,
Gentlemen, 12s 6d,
Children, 2s 6d,
may be had from any member of the committee. The luncheon will be by Signor Compagnoni, and the German band has been engaged.

A meeting of the Committee will be held at the office of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, on Monday afternoon, 7th instant.

J. G. O'CONNOR, } Hon. Secs.
J. P. GARVAN, }

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES.
Wholesale Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and S. S. Island:
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
3, Bridge-street.

These are distinct preparations for all
LIVER AFFECTIONS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and SYMPATHETIC PAINS.
also,
a mild and active aperient for bilious, constipated, and flatulent sufferers.

The pamphlets, post free, contain letters from some of the best known residents in Melbourne and adjacent places, certifying to extraordinary cures in their own cases.

Sold by
F. SENIOR, chemist, 252, George-street, Sydney.
W. REEVE, chemist, 334, George-street, Sydney.
F. B. BOZON, chemist, William-st., Woolloomooloo, Sydney.
THOMAS FISHER, Grafton.
WILLIAM STEELE, druggist, Brisbane.
JOHN PALMER, Rockhampton.
CLIFTON and APLIN, Townsville.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption, and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, &c. — The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN surpasses all other remedies for these distressing complaints. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, thereby causing a free expectoration, and thus affords immediate relief. A single dose will invariably allay the most distressing cough. Sold in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

TO CHEMICAL STUDENTS, and others. — The undersigned are now landing, ex Bruckley Castle, an assortment of Chemical Apparatus, &c., which will be charged at very moderate prices.
A. J. WATT and CO.,
534, George-street, Sydney.

SOFT SOAP, SOFT SOAP.—The undersigned beg to inform Woolwashers, Station Holders, Fellmongers, and others, that they are now manufacturing Soft Soap free from soda and all animal fats, and which they guarantee to be equal to the best imported. Price, £32 per ton. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

BOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (by Liebig's process), in convenient tins and bottles, at reduced rates.
F. E. SLOPER,
William-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC

DAVID JONES and CO. would engage the attention of Ladies and Families. They are now showing their EARLY AUTUMN and WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

Ex PATRIARCH, NINEVEH, and MAIL STEAMER
they have just opened a magnificent variety.
FRENCH and ENGLISH MILLINERY,
REAL FRENCH MERINOES,
FOULARD CACHMERES,
The New Tartan, Reps and Serges,
CAMLETS, POPLINS, DROGUETS,
Shot Reps, Broche Epinglines.

Special Novelties in MANTLES,
Engaged patterns, in velvet, cloth, and new fabric.
HOUSE JACKETS, in exquisite taste.
The new Waterproof Wrapper
Ditto ditto Shrewsbury Tweed Paletots.
These are the most reliable waterproofs for ladies' wear.

D. J. and CO. have also opened the most approved shapes in
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
DRESSING GOWNS, TOILET JACKETS,
special and most ladylike.
READY-MADE COSTUMES, in the new materials, for promenade and house wear.

Ladies who do not wish to purchase, but desire to see the winter fashions, will be politely shown through the departments.

THE NEWEST GOODS FOR THE SEASON,
direct from the manufacturers,
selling at moderate prices,
12 CASES OF DRAPERY, &c.,
vide Import Entries, HERALD, February 28.

2 cases of Flowers, Feathers, and Millinery
1 case of Hats and Bonnets
1 case of Waterproof Tweeds and Mantles
2 cases of Dress Materials
1 case of Hosiery and Stays
2 cases of Underclothing and Baby Linen
1 case of Infants' Hoods and Hats
2 cases of Drapery Goods.
An inspection respectfully solicited,
at E. WAY'S,
Ladies' Outfitting Establishment,
261, 263, 265, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS, for the Autumn, at
W. C. KELK'S
Cheap Drapery and Trimming Warehouse.
W. C. KELK, Draper and Mercer, George-street.

FARMER and COMPANY'S unrivalled FRENCH MERINOES.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

67 cases, ex Nineveh
61 ditto, ex Patriarch
24 ditto, ex Bruckley Castle
6 ditto, ex Malta.

The above one hundred and fifty-eight packages being now landed, we purpose making
A GRAND DISPLAY, THIS DAY.
Inspection respectfully invited.
FARMER and COMPANY.

DENISON HOUSE.

THOMPSON and GILES are now prepared to supply their numerous customers with all the requisites for WINTER DRESS.

They have just opened
OVERCOATS and CAPES,
In PETERSHAM, WITNEY, and BEAVER LIGHT OVERCOATS.
In Showerproof TWEED,
GENUINE Waterproof COATS and CAPES, with LEGGINGS to match,
From the celebrated House of C. MACINTOSH and CO.
These Garments are
WARRANTED to stand any WEATHER.
Boys' and Youths' Showerproof TWEED COATS and CAPES,
and Youths' WITNEY COATS and CAPES.
Gentlemen's NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS,
in great variety.
Gentlemen's ALPINE or TYROLEAN HAT,
the latest style IMPORTED.
Gentlemen's PATENT Ventilated Drab SHELL HATS.
Also,
Some very choice CRIMEAN SHIRTS.

THOMPSON AND GILES,
Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Clothiers, Mercers, and General Outfitters,
GEORGE-STREET.

MARKET CLOTH HALL,
Practical Tailoring Establishment,
484, George-street,
opposite the Fruit Markets.

J. TURNER is now in receipt of the largest and most varied assortment of new goods, which are well adapted for the present and ensuing seasons. These fabrics are of the very best quality, being both elegant and durable: and as none but first-class workmen are employed, J. T. guarantees that any order with which he may be favoured shall not only be made from materials of the choicest description, but also perfect in fit, and unsurpassed either in style and finish, at prices hitherto unattainable for a really first-class article.

Please note the address—
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
Practical Tailoring Establishment,
484, George-street,
Two doors north of Grafton Arms.

CROWN
MOLESKIN TROUSERS
may be
PURCHASED RETAIL
from
ALL DRAPERS and STOREKEEPERS,
and
WHOLESALE
from
ALL WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS
in
THE COLONIES.

TO UNDERTAKERS, DRAPERS, &c.—NORTH and CO., Manufacturers to the Trade of Funeral Robes, Shrouds, Sheets, Ruffles, Frillings, Mattresses, &c., &c., of every description. 123, Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

THE MOST FASHIONABLE and QUITE NEW DESIGNS in fine Gold Brooches, Lockets, Bracelets, Earrings, Studs, Solitaires, Ladies and Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rings, &c.; LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S first-class GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES of the latest and greatly improved construction. NOVELTIES in SILVER and JET JEWELLERY. MORDAN'S Gold and Silver PENCIL CASES, just unpacked per Mail, at
A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

VIENNA MEERSCHAUM PIPES and MASONIC APRONS, at reduced prices, just unpacked, per Mail, at
A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

RUM, in hogsheads and quarters—Preston, Lowndes, and Lemon Hart's.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BASS'S ALE, new brew, in bulk and bottle.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MUNTZ METAL, 16 to 26 ounces, now landing ex Nineveh, for SALE, to land, price 8½d per lb.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ENGLISH ALE and STOUT, in barrels. HAZELAND and CO., Lime-street.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINE.—These very superior wines, in hogsheads, quartercasks, and cases, on SALE by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents for J. J. Fallon.

RYLAND'S Annealed Drawn FENCING WIRE, Nos 4 to 12. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

NOW LANDING ex Moneta, from Glasgow, 338 packages of STOVES and FITTINGS of all kinds, manufactured to the order of the undersigned. Intending purchasers should inspect this magnificent assortment, making the stock the largest and most complete in the colony. Additional shipments being advised, these will be sold at the lowest possible prices to ensure a speedy sale. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

REGISTER STOVES, Half Register and Elliptic, just landed. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

ENGINES FOR SALE.
To land ex Moneta.
One 18 h. p. portable engine, complete with all fittings, cylinder 11¼ diameter, ex 16 stroke, and boiler
One large stationary horizontal engine, complete.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—The undersigned have ON HAND several Pumps by the above celebrated maker.
1 15 pumping engine and boiler, all mounted on wheels, and complete in every respect
1 15 centrifugal pump, with spare spindles, discs, &c., driving belt, pipes, and bend
2 12 centrifugal pumps, with pipes, &c.
1 10 ditto ditto
1 6 ditto ditto.
The prices of the above have been reduced as low as possible.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS FOR SHEEPWASHING, &c.—The undersigned have for SALE, the following:—
2 13-inch "Appold's" centrifugal pumps, with 18 feet of wrought iron pipe, foot valve, &c.
1 12-inch ditto ditto
1 10-inch ditto ditto
1 8-inch ditto ditto
1 7-inch ditto ditto.
Wool growers and others about to erect sheep washing machinery are invited to inspect these pumps, which will be sold at very low prices.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets
Ale, in bulk, Harrison's and Joule's
Porter, ditto, Tayler's
Ale, in bottle, in quarts and pints, Bass's, by Cameron and Saunders
Ditto, ditto, ditto ditto, Allsopp's, by Friend
Porter, ditto, ditto ditto, Barclay's, by Friend and Byass
Brandy, in hogsheads and quarters, Martell's and Hennessy's
Ditto, in bottle, Hennessy's * and ***, Clouzeau's, G. Edouard
Rum, Demerara, in puncheons and hogsheads
Geneva, JDKZ, 4 gallons and 3 5-32 gallons
Whisky, Wise's Cork, in quarter-casks
Ditto, in bottle, Stewart's Kirkliston
Ports and sherries, various qualities and brands
Pege's port, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Sherry, Cozen's, 1 and 3 ditto ditto
Old tom, Lowndes's
Champagne, low
Cider, Duck and Co.'s, in 3 dozen cases.
D. COOPER and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—10, 12, and 15 h.p. portable steam engines
Punching and shearing machine, ploughs and harrows
Bourdon's pressure gauges, V. I. R. sheets and belting
Turning lathes, 7½, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds
Drilling machines, cotton waste, Brighton lamps.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Aberdeen.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents in Sydney for the above firm, and have for SALE:—
Preserved salmon and herrings, red herrings, haddocks
Lucca oil, vinegar, assorted sauces, pickles
Jams, jellies, marmalade, capers, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
Indents executed on favourable terms.

STEAM HOISTING ENGINES.—45 cwt. and 35 cwt. hoist, of Alexander Shanks and Son's manufacture
Fencing wire—Ryland's, and Jos. Rowell and Co.'s, Rover XL brand—best annealed drawn—Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12
Galvanized wire rope, woolbagging, seaming twine
Blasting powder, oakum, candlewick, castor oil.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS.—For SALE, 400 gallon tanks. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

BLACK OATS.—Black Oats on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street (gateway).

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, or to LET, a four-roomed Weatherboard COTTAGE, at Ashfield, with one acre two roods of ground, containing choice fruit trees, splendid strawberry beds, and a never-failing supply of good water; about five minutes' walk from the station. Apply JOSEPH FRESHWATER, 42, Campbell-st., op. Belmore Markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK and Mortar RUBBISH, for making dry yards, given away, at J. B. North and Co.'s, George-street.

BILLIARD BALLS, Cues, Pinpool, Skittles, Saloon Balls. Milgrove and Son, turners, 550, George-st.

PIGEONS.—Sixty Tumblers, for SALE, at 2s 6d per pair. Corner Edward and Goulburn sts., off S. H. R.

SILK VIOLIN STRINGS, 4 lengths, superior quality, 5s 6d dozen. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-street, op. Farmer's.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wanted, a Passage for San Francisco, cheap. Address "Frisco," HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase Opossum and Water Mole Skins; also, native Pheasants, alive. 27, Hunter-st.

WANTED, horizontal STEAM-ENGINE, 4-horse power. Cowan and Israel, 171, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TO DISPOSE OF that old-established Eating-house Business, Kent Larder. 164, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a second-hand ROCKING-HORSE. Mrs. Cooper, 64, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, SEWING-MACHINES to regulate or repair. Address J. Owen, 45, Stanley-st., W'mloo.

WANTED, to SELL a 30-inch BLOWING FAN. Cooper, plumber, Castlereagh-st., next Scandinavian.

WANTED, small Furnished COTTAGE. State terms. Cottage, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase, at Darlinghurst or Surry Hills, HOUSE of four or five rooms and kitchen. Full particulars Z., Box 40, Post Office.

PURE HONEY, good Potatoes, green Lucerne, Wheat for pigeons. FORD'S Corn Stores, Park-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO on SALE; prime brand, low price. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!!—BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road, City.

CHEAPEST ROOFING—Patent ROOFING FELT. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road, City.

GALVANIZED Corrugated IRON, at low figures. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road, City.

FOR SALE, Second-hand Box DRAY. JOHN WATSON, Walton-lane, George-street, near Goulburn-st.

FOR SALE, a STEAM PLANT, for rendering fat and purifying tallow; Steam Boiler Vats, Coils, Force Pump, and everything complete to render one ton fat per day.
To be seen at S. HALL'S, Bay-street, Glebe.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

A CIRCULAR SAWYER wants EMPLOYMENT. Address 361, Kent-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, MEN, to make best elastic sides. Henry Swyny, 8, Park-street.

CLERKSHIP WANTED in a Mercantile House. No salary. Security given. B. S., HERALD Office.

COUNTRY Storekeepers.—Ironmonger's Assistant Disengaged; references. H. J. B., Post-office, Newtown.

DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a competent HAND, to work in-doors. Mrs. Taylor, 37A, Erskine-street.

LAW.—Wanted, an Office BOY. Lex, Box 63, Post Office.

PEG and RIVET BOOTS wanted to make for the trade; security for work. B. B., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Required, the services of two duly qualified single Gentlemen, to act as RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS to this Institution. Salary, £200 per annum, with board, quarters, and attendance. Applicants for these offices are requested to send in their diplomas, credentials, &c., on or before 10 a.m. of MONDAY, 14th March.
JOHN B. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good MACHINIST, for Singer's machine. Thompson and Giles.

TO TAILORESSES.—Two good COAT HANDS wanted. R. Heydon, tailor, &c., 448, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Coat HAND. R. Douglas, Hunter-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, 4 good Brush HANDS. Apply Mr. Talbot, Phoenix Wharf.

THE OAMARU DOCK TRUST invite applications from qualified Engineers, for the preparation of working Plans and detailed Specifications for the Oamaru Dock Works. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the Hon. H. J. MILLER, Chairman of the Trust, Oamaru, Otago, on or before the 31st March next.

TO SURGEONS, PHYSICIANS, &c.—The Members of No. 2 Division Sons of Temperance require the SERVICES of a Medical Man. Tenders to state the amount per member per quarter, and to be sent in, accompanied by testimonials, not later than 9th March, to F. Abigail, 481, Brickfield-hill.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The undersigned, now in charge of stock from Callendoon, Macintyre River, expects to return in six weeks with a small draft of cattle from Nepean Towers; returns by Mudgee, Coolah, and Frazer's Creek, Warialda, where he has to deliver bulls; will undertake to deliver bulls at any other station on his route.
Address—JAMES CUNEEN, care of R. L. Jenkins, Esq., Nepean Towers.

WANTED, MACHINISTS for sewing-machines. No. 70, Crown-street North.

WANTED, a town and suburbs TRAVELLER. City references required. L. Lamy, George-st.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Apply to W. Benson, No. 41, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT for Sheep Station. Apply, by letter, to Box 235, Post Office.

WANTED, FINISHERS for Kip and Elastic-sides, at Wright, Davenport, and Co.'s Factory, Glebe.

WANTED, 50 Coal MINERS, for the A. A. Company's colliery at Newcastle. Application to be made to J. B. WINSHIP.

WANTED, a first-class BOILER MAKER, as Working Foreman; also, a good BLACKSMITH. Joseph Mather, Bathurst-street, Engine Works.

WANTED, a Young MAN, for a General Store, for country; must be a good Draper, and must have good reference. Apply Harris and Co., Lower George-street.

WANTED, by a lady, a SITUATION, as Resident or Visiting Governess; can teach English, French, music, singing, drawing, and dancing; good references. Address A. Z. A., Box 218, Post Office, Sydney.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SEVERAL useful MEN, at low wages, at Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, 535, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, the Charge of Chambers or offices; references. L.S.D., HERALD.

YOUNG MAN, writes languages, knowledge of general Storekeeping, wishes Situation. Trafalgar Hotel.

SERVANTS WANTED

WANTED, single MAN, to work in market garden. Oxley, Muddy Creek, Cook's River.

WANTED, Groom and Gardener, Cook and Laundress, Female General Servant. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Youth, as LIGHT PORTER. Perry, Brothers, King-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply at Mr. Dean's, silver-plater, 70, York-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to help a blacksmith. Apply 6, Market-street West.

WANTED, a BOY, to strap and ride exercise. Apply between 9 and 10, Mr. J. Hart, 133, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a BOY, to mark billiards, and make himself useful. Punch's Hotel.

WANTED, a BOY, at the Vinegar Works, Wattle-street, Chippendale. D. J. Monk.

WANTED, a BOY, able to ride and deliver newspapers. Mrs. Glover, newsagent, Balmain.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply Pierce, at Pierce's, news agent, William Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply this morning, 10, Agnes-ter., Victoria-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Chandler, 3, Devonshire-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind children, and be useful. Mrs. Jolly, Regent-st., Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, private family. 211, Macquarie-street North; references.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT; good wages. Mrs. Kelly, Victoria Inn, S. H. Rd.

WANTED, a thorough Cook and Laundress, also General Servants. Mrs. Bradford, 126, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Cooks, Laundresses, thorough General Servants, Nursemaids. Mrs. Stephenson, Bridge-st.

WANTED, WETNURSE, to take baby home; one who has lost her own; referred. Wetnurse, HERALD.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL. Apply Mrs. E. Cohen, pastrycook, 556, George-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also a HOUSEMAID. Apply 712, George-street South.

WANTED, BOYS, for an easy and clean manufacturing business. 53, Goulburn-street, 10 to 11.

WANTED, a smart, active young GIRL. Apply, before 10, 55, Stanley-st., near Yurong-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, as fitter. Tebbutt's Boot Factory, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, GIRL, about 15, to assist in the housework. 4, Adelaide-place, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PANTRYMAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, of cleanly habits. Mrs. H. Goldring, 1, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Flower Pot Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, to drive a horse and cart, no one but a sober man need apply. M. Hagerty, South Head Road, near the Brewery.

WANTED, for the Sydney Female Refuge, a competent LAUNDRESS, must have satisfactory testimonials. Apply at the Institution on Tuesday, the 8th instant, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED, for a short distance from town, a respectable person as NURSE (Protestant). References required. Apply Mrs. Sutton, 160, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON as Nurse; one who has occupied a similar situation preferred. Apply to Mrs. James B. Fairfax, Upper Belle Vue Road, near Double Bay.

WANTED, a BARMAID, who understands her business, for a first-class hotel at Newcastle. Apply, between 10 and 11 o'clock This Day, at S. Levin's, 164, King-street. Wages liberal.

WANTED, on a salary, a young MAN with good address, to solicit business amongst the shipping. Address, with reference, and stating salary required, to B. B., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS, at Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street, drawing-room and bedrooms.

A PRIVATE SUITE vacancy for Families or Gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, the Osborne, Wynyard-square.

BOARD for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; fine view of harbour; piano; bath. 9, Stanley-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; terms moderate. 9, Jamison-street.

SITTING, with one or two Bedrooms, furnished, to LET, near Hunter-street. H. A., Box 312, General P. O.

WANTED, by a Lady, an APARTMENT suitable for a sitting and bedroom, with board, in the vicinity of Glebe or Redfern. State terms. A. J. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two ROOMS, in central part; suitable for dressmaker. A. B., Post Office.

TO LET

A SHOP TO BE LET, No. 75, King-street; best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co.

AN EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills (adjoining Rev. S. Rabone's). Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE, in St. John's-terrace. Apply to Alfred Mitchell, Circular Quay.

MANLY BEACH.—8-roomed furnished HOUSES to LET. Apply E. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-st.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, a genteel Brick COTTAGE, situate in Macquarie-street, opposite the Park, containing 5 rooms, 2 kitchens, stable, coach-house, &c.; also, paddock, garden good water. Apply Mr. James Gallaway, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, good yard, water laid on; 8s per week. J. Ellis, Greek-street, Glebe.

TO LET, Manly, furnished COTTAGE, bathing-house, rent low. W. Redman, 199, York-street S.

TO LET, 6, Belmore-ter., Paddington, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. £1 per week. Taxes paid. E. Vickery, Pitt-st.

TO LET, near Burwood, COTTAGE, large bearing vineyard, orchard, pad, &c. Redman, 199, York-st. S.

TO LET, at Paddington, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen; paddock; rent low. W. Redman, 199, York-st. S.

TO LET, SHOP, with garden and water, 7s. Apply at Turner's Hotel, George-st., corner of Botany Rd.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, a 6-roomed HOUSE; rent low. E. Curtis, 344, George-street.

TO LET, in Phillip-street, north of Wentworth-place, a HOUSE, of three apartments. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, in Crown-street, op. Primitive Chapel, 5 Apartments, verandah and balcony. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, No. 4, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road; five rooms, &c.; £52 per ann. James Simpson, Bay-st.

TO LET, a detached HOUSE, 6 rooms, paddock, &c. Paddington-street. R. Roberts, Gipps-st., Paddington.

TO LET, No. 7, Burdekin-ter., Hyde Park, fitted with every convenience. Apply Mr. Burdek'n, Brougham-st.

TO LET, SHOP and Confectioner's OVEN, in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Hosking-place, opposite Castlereagh-street North. Key at No. 15.

TO LET, in Gloucester-street North, a four-roomed COTTAGE and kitchen. Apply to P. Farrelly.

TO LET, 3 and 4 Roomed HOUSES, near Alfred Park, cheap. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 101, Bourke-street, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, large yard; rent moderate; taxes paid; water laid on. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET.—The large and commodious SHOP and BAKEHOUSE, known as the Glebe Bakery, situated in Parramatta-street. Apply James Pemell and Co., Parramatta-street.

TO LET, Waverley, next Council Chamber, new stone HOUSE, 4 large rooms, hall, kitchen, stabling, &c. Splendid view, and rent moderate. Apply to Mr. J. Macpherson J. B. Holdsworth's, Waterloo Stores, George-st.

TO LET, Woollahra, SELBY HOUSE, of stone, Point Piper Road, near the churches; including large rooms, bath room, well, coach-house, and 2-stall stable, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, Milson's Point, North Shore, overlooking Lavender Bay, a detached COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and large attic. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, LAKEVILLE HOUSE, and 50 acres of Land, situate at Richmond, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Railway station. To persons seeking a country residence, this place can be recommended. Apply to G. M. Pitt, Post Office-chambers.

TO LET, ROCKHAMPTON HOUSE, Waverley, 9 rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellars, stables, garden, and paddock. £104 per annum. Apply to E. Vickery, Pitt-street.

TO be LET, No. 3, Roslyn-terrace, Macleay-street; a superior and commodious Family RESIDENCE. Keys at No. 8, Rialto-terrace. James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-street.

TO LET, that beautiful waterside RESIDENCE, Wildfell, Potts Point, 10 rooms; out-offices, coach-house, stabling, &c.; water and gas laid on; rent moderate. Apply to Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a handsome family RESIDENCE, Randwick, opposite the Racecourse, the property of the late Thomas Farrell, wine merchant, with eight acres of land, bearing a luxuriant growth of fine grass, planted with a lot of very choice trees, always having a constant stream of fresh water, in addition to five 400-gallon iron tanks, connecting with roofs of premises; in the rear is stable, coach-house, &c., complete.

Apply at the stores of the late Thomas Farrell, wine merchant, 78, King-street.

TO LET,
ORANGE STEAM MILL,
late in the occupation of Mr. W. T. Trappitt.

Tenders are invited from persons willing to rent the above very commodious premises, with the machinery therein, in complete working order, either by the year or for a term, as may be agreed on.

Tenders to be sent in in writing, under cover and sealed, marked "Tenders for Orange Steam Mill," addressed to W. T. Evans, Esq., C. P. S., Orange; or to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender so sent in will not necessarily be accepted.

George Towson, Solicitor, Orange.

Orange, 3rd February, 1870.

TO LET, OFFICES, every convenience, large rooms. 434, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

SUITE OF OFFICES to LET, next to Royal Hotel. Inquire J. Plummer, 438, George-street.

STORAGE for Free Goods, at the first-class Stores of the undersigned.
Fotheringham, Darvall, and Co., auctioneers, &c., Macquarie-place and Pitt-street.

TO LET, Grocery STORES and Family RESIDENCE, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, 93, Bathurst-st. East.

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